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COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT ON

ADEN

FOR THE YEARS

1951 & 1952

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ADEN COLONY

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LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1954

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ADEN PROTECTORATE

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ADEN COLONY

PART I

Review of the Years 1950 and 1951

THESE two years have been years of continued progress and development which have been reflected not only in the construction of actual buildings and the setting up of organisations but also in the equally laborious task of planning for fresh developments. Not only is the population estimated to have increased by 30 per cent in this period but many public concerns have shown their faith in the future of the Colony by establishing themselves within its borders. Most noteworthy is the decision of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company Limited to set up a refinery and to construct a new oil port at Little Aden at a total cost of some £50,000,000. Work began on the site in September, 1952. The number of banks in the Colony increased from one to three and a fourth has notified its intention and received permission to open up a branch. New buildings are going up on every side and trade, despite a temporary set-back in the textile sections, has continued to expand. 000

The greatest visible progress has been seen in the sphere of education. Aden College and the Technical College opened during 1952 and the first five-year plan came to a successful conclusion. Only in the provision of further places for girls' education was there a failure to realise all that had been hoped for.

The Public Works Department undertook a large building programme successfully despite chronic staff difficulties; the medium-term water supply scheme progressed; work on the three-million-gallon reservoir above Main Pass continued. Progress was made with the construction of the new power station and, despite many difficulties, the old plant was able by re-organisation and minor additions to generate an increased supply of electricity.

The new Civil Airport Terminal Building was opened in May, 1952; it provides improved facilities for the handling of passengers and freight.

Much consideration was given to the evolution of local government and this culminated in the publication of the bill to set up a Municipality. This came into effect in April, 1953. In the meantime, elections were held under the provisions of the old law and the Townships Authorities worked steadily throughout the period.

Labour relations have been good. The only major interruption was a strike on the part of Port Trust employees in April, 1951, largely due to misunderstandings. It has been necessary to increase wages for casual workers and cost-of-living allowances for those in permanent employment to counteract the steady increase in the cost of living.

Local voluntary societies have continued to do good work in social

000 welfare and a noteworthy event was the opening of the Reilly Centre for the Blind in October, 1952.

The introduction of East African currency in place of Indian rupee currency in October, 1951 was a major event. Some 4½ million Indian rupees from the Colony and the Protectorate were redeemed and, despite the fact that the sum involved was three times more than had been expected, the operation was carried through smoothly and with negligible effect on the economy of the Colony. It is a symptom of the constant inflationary pressure that the one-cent coin has been little used and all prices in the markets are now generally rounded off to the nearest five cents.

Out of the Colony's allocation of £300,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, approximately £65,000 had been drawn by the end of 1952. The cost of development schemes was, apart from this item, charged against the Colony's surplus balances, though it is hoped to obtain loan finance in the next few years from which to reimburse the surplus balances, and so enable the Colony to undertake an expanded development programme. At Appendix II are details of both Colony and Protectorate development and welfare schemes which were in progress during the period.

Improved methods of collection and favourable trading conditions greatly increased the yield from income tax in 1951 and 1952. In 1952 the Commissioner of Income Tax, East Africa High Commission was gazetted as the Commissioner of Income Tax, Aden. Under this arrangement, the senior staff of the Aden Income Tax Department and expert supervision are provided by the East African Department.

On the planning side, the following are the main items of importance:

- (a) The Colony has framed a draft development plan for the five-year period ending 1956-57 estimated to cost approximately £5,500,000. Approval in principle to this programme was received in January, 1953 and a Development Fund was created in 1952 through which the plan will be financed.
- (b) The Aden Port Trust has put forward a development plan for improving harbour facilities at a cost of about £2,000,000. The plan is still the subject of discussion with the Colonial Office.
- (c) In 1952 Her Majesty's Government approved the grant of a £4,000,000 loan to finance municipal and other Government works at Little Aden necessitated by the refinery project.

Shortage of housing remains one of the most serious problems facing the Colony and as a result of a special Housing Committee's report a large scheme estimated to cost £1,100,000 was drawn up. Its implementation has awaited certain assurances from London as to availability of loan funds.

Plans for a new hospital made no progress until the end of the year when a firm of architects and consulting engineers were appointed. In the meantime the Medical Department continued to provide the best

REVIEW OF 1951 AND 1952

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service possible in the old buildings. Further steps were taken in the general campaign against tuberculosis. 000

A Committee reported on marketing organisation early in 1952, and its deliberations were the subject of lengthy consideration. The Legislative Council accepted all the recommendations in principle and the result should be a noteworthy step forward in the integration of matters of joint concern to the Colony and the Protectorate. It should lead to a better organisation and distribution of supplies grown in the Protectorate and consumed in the Colony and elsewhere.

Plans for the new telephone exchange were completed and the building put out to tender. As a part of the general telephone development the laying of new underground cables has progressed. Post Office business continued to expand and has been conducted efficiently.

Mr. T. Hickinbotham, C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E., was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief and took up his duties in August, 1951. Mr. Hickinbotham had previously served in Aden for various periods between 1931 and 1939, latterly as Civil Secretary. He was Chairman of the Aden Port Trust from 1948 until 1951.

PART II**Chapter 1 : Population**

[69] THE last census of Aden Colony was taken in 1946 ; the total civil population then was 80,516, made up as follows :

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		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Arabs born in	Aden	13,471	14,126
	Protectorate	4,658	1,752
	Yemen	20,659	3,789
	Jews	3,816	3,457
	Somalis	2,283	2,042
Indians	Muslims	3,708	3,473
	Hindus	1,190	766
	Parsee	214	101
Europeans		219	147
Others (including Indian Christians)		375	270

The end of year estimates of the total population were as follows :

1951	100,000
1952	130,000

167 This can be taken only as a very rough guide as there are no reliable figures of land immigration or emigration. Comparatively large numbers of Arabs enter the Colony from the Protectorates and Yemen in search of work and, judging from the increase in the number of persons demanding houses, the large majority must be staying in Aden. Part of the increase is also due to the extra employment offered by the Refinery project.

165 The number of births and deaths in 1951 and 1952 were as follows :

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	<i>Births</i>			<i>Deaths</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Rate*</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Rate*</i>
1951	1,323	1,130	24.53	894	613	11.62
1952	1,640	1,333	29.73	884	530	11.84

* per 1,000 on an assumed population of 100,000.

167 The number of persons entering the Colony through the Port were as follows :

<i>Race</i>	<i>Passengers in Transit and Residents Returning</i>		<i>Arriving on New Entry Permits</i>		<i>Arriving on Visitors' Passes</i>	
	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>
United Kingdom Nationals	1,303	1,765	57	337	167	388
Indians and Pakistanis						
Hindus, Parsees & Others	1,353	1,420	198	191	279	443
Indians and Pakistanis—						
Muslims	599	627	53	20	111	143
Arabs	5,913	8,357	25	3	554	508
Somalis	2,349	1,343	7	—	910	1,342
Jews	157	142	1	—	3	1
Others	1,279	1,586	102	153	487	384
TOTALS	12,953	15,240	443	704	2,511	3,209

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

The occupations of the people of Aden are those of a busy port, and 15 per cent of the estimated male labour force is directly engaged in port activities such as bunkering, handling and transhipment of cargo, ship repairing, dhow building, and the duties performed by pilots, crews of harbour vessels, light-keepers and so forth.

The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins, coffee, incense and gum are occupations of considerable importance. Several big merchants as well as small exporters are engaged in these trades. No figures are available, but it is estimated that approximately 2,000 men and women are engaged as casual labour. Apart from some limited employment in domestic service, this is the only work in which women are employed in Aden.

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent crafts. Accurate figures, more recent than those of the 1946 census, are not available. An unusually high proportion of persons are engaged in catering, particularly in small eating houses, coffee shops, and in hawking food, tea, coffee and even iced drinking water. This is explained by the large number of immigrant male workers and by the local custom of sending out for cooked food. There are also many domestic servants, particularly small boys, employed in homes where purdah prevents the women from marketing.

SOME STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

	Port, Harbour, Wharves	Building Trade	Registered Factories
Supervisors	174	105	105
Clerks	467	93	186
Artisans	1,892	1,432	808
Unskilled Labourers	4,350	4,782	2,046
Young Persons	203	284	186
	7,086	6,696	3,331

Note : The above figures are based on a labour census carried out in December, 1952. Certain figures had to be estimated, in particular the number of unskilled labourers employed in port work.

There are no indications of unemployment in the Colony, but a number of workers are considered to be under-employed because of

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ADEN COLONY

464 the casual nature of their work. There is no seasonal fluctuation of employment, though economic and agricultural conditions in the nearby territories have an affect on the size of the labour force in Aden.

167 A large proportion of the labour force consists of migrant workers.
464 These come mainly from the Western Aden Protectorate and the Yemen, with some men and a few women from Somaliland Protectorate. These immigrants provide the entire force of unskilled casual workers, of whom large numbers are employed in such processes as bunkering of coal by hand, handling cargo, working salt in the pans, etc. Mechanisation has hardly been introduced.

The building trade is also largely staffed by immigrant workers with the exception of some local born carpenters, electricians and plumbers (known locally as fitters).

464 The immigrant workers, not accompanied by their families who remain in their villages, usually remain for a period of about two years before returning home for a period of rest. These workers are not engaged on any form of contract, but seek their own employment on arrival, usually finding casual work at daily rates of pay. There are no special Government arrangements for their welfare and protection, but they secure the same protection by reason of the Minimum Wages and Workmen's Compensation Ordinances as the locally born.

167 There is no emigrant labour beyond a few Yemenis proceeding through Aden for employment in the oil fields of Saudi Arabia or as dock labourers to Madagascar. In all cases properly attested contracts are required before travel facilities are afforded by the Immigration Officer.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

465 Wages rose considerably in 1951-52 and the scales of legal minima under the Minimum Wages Ordinance were revised in April and July, 1951 and again in October, 1952. The hourly and piece-work rates of the Aden Shipping Conference were also increased in similar proportion on each of these occasions. Rations are not provided by employers, but free housing in barrack buildings is provided by the employers of coal bunkering labourers, and also for some of the workers engaged in cargo handling. Overtime is paid at the rate of time and a quarter to workers on daily rates.

RATES OF PAY IN DECEMBER, 1952

Minimum daily wages

Young persons under 18 years	Shs. 3.00
Unskilled Labourers	4.00
Skilled Labourers	5.00
Semi-skilled Tradesmen	6.50
Skilled Tradesmen	8.00

The above rates are for a 48 hour week. Overtime up to 50 hours is paid at flat-time rates, beyond 50 hours at time and a quarter.

OCCUPATIONS, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANISATION 9

Average rates of pay in the Building Trade

Young persons under 18	Shs. 3.44
Unskilled Labourers	3.13
Masons	10.73
Carpenters	10.87

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The hours worked by harbour and wharf labourers are irregular, depending on the movements of shipping in the Port. The usual hours, in workshops and in the larger concerns are 48 hours per week (six days), though in the building trade a 54-hour week is common. There is little night work except that necessary for the mooring and oil bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. Coal bunkering is not done at night. Sunday is the accepted day of rest. Paid holidays are not customary in Aden.

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COST OF LIVING

An attempt was made by the Department of Economic Control to compile a cost-of-living index but it was not published because it was doubtful whether it was sufficiently reliable. A new index was then produced jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and the Township Authority and the first index figure was published on 15th July, 1952 and the second on 1st October. The figure on 1st October, 1952 showed an average rise of 20.89 points above that ruling on 1st April, 1951, and an increase in cost-of-living allowances and an adjustment to daily wages were made.

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A list of some price-controlled commodities at 31st December, 1952 is given in the table on page 11.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Department is still small, but work-places are as regularly visited as possible with limited staff. Particular attention is paid to the creation of better industrial relations, and to the assistance of workmen in settling their compensation claims and wage disputes. Efforts are also made to prevent the employment of children, and inspection is carried out to control the employment of women and young persons. The Labour and Welfare Officer and the Principal of the Technical College are factory inspectors, and a qualified marine steam engineer is the boiler inspector. There are no employment exchange facilities.

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464

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The work-people of the Colony have no conception of labour organisation or of collective bargaining. The only registered trade union is the Aden Harbour Pilots' Association with a membership of 11 European pilots.

467

The Labour Advisory Board of nominated members, employers and non-employers, met nine times during 1951-52. It has not yet proved possible to nominate any workers' representatives to the Board, owing

467 both to the absence of work-people's organisations and the lack of suitable individual representatives.

It is possible to report an improvement, especially during 1952, in industrial relations, in particular the attitude of the employers towards the Labour Department became more co-operative. Four Government departments have instituted standing committees representative of administration and employees. These committees are at various stages of development and have met with varying success. One large industrial concern has established a Works Committee and appointed a European labour officer. Trade dispute statistics are shown on page 12.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

1951

466 The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (No. 20 of 1938) was amended to define clearly the application of the Ordinance to persons engaged in the coal bunkering of ships by hand.

The schedules of the Minimum Wages and Wage Regulation Ordinance (No. 17 of 1940) were amended in order to raise minimum wages.

1952

The Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance is a new enactment which provides that trade disputes in essential public services must be referred to an Arbitration Tribunal, whose decision shall be binding on both employers and workers.

Under the Trades Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (No. 23 of 1942), the Trade Unions (Registration) Rules were issued, setting out registration procedure under the Ordinance.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance extends the application of the original Ordinance to locally engaged civilian staff of departments of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, and raises the amount of benefit to be received for injury.

Under the Minimum Wages and Wage Regulation Ordinance (No. 17 of 1940), amended schedules were issued in Government Notice No. 144 raising the minimum wages.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The safety, health and welfare of workers in the Colony are protected by the provisions of Chapters 47, 53, 75 and 143 of the Laws of Aden. Standards of safety and welfare are still unfortunately low and much remains to be done in implementing existing legislation. Happily the number of industrial accidents is not high, probably in part due to the comparatively leisurely pace of production; industrial accident statistics are given on page 12. A number of the bigger employers retain the part-time services of a medical officer, the biggest local concern has a full-time medical practitioner. Organised welfare services for employees are as yet virtually unknown. A notable exception is the Aden Port Trust which has an excellent voluntary contributory medical scheme for the families of its employees: a full-time lady doctor is employed, and the scheme increases steadily in popularity.

OCCUPATIONS, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANISATIONS 11

Workmen's compensation is now fairly generally understood by 466 work people, and an increasing number of employers avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Labour Department in settling their claims.

There is no provision for unemployment assistance. There are no 745 general schemes, either contributory or otherwise, for sick pay, unemployment relief, or old age pension for the ordinary worker. Apart 466 from the provisions made by Government and the Aden Port Trust for their employees, only four industrial concerns are known to have contributory schemes and scarcely half of the employees who could benefit from these schemes have so far become contributors. A number of the larger and old established firms at their discretion give gratuities to long-service employees.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

There are no training, rehabilitation, apprenticeship or training-466 within-industry schemes. Towards the end of 1952, however, a committee of practical engineers and builders under the chairmanship of the Principal of the Technical College produced, as a result of considerable study, recommendations for apprenticeship and trade testing schemes.

PRICES OF CERTAIN CONTROLLED COMMODITIES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1952 436

	Unit	Price
Sugar, white	lb.	60c.
Sugar, brown	lb.	55c.
Flour, Australian	lb.	52c.
Butter	lb. tin	Sh. 4/63—Sh. 5/00
Cheese, Kraft	12 oz.	Sh. 2/55
Petrol	gallon	Sh. 2/64
Soap, Key Pale	cube of 250 grammes	52c.
Scotch Whisky	quart	Sh. 19/50
Kerosene	4 gallons	Sh. 10/15—Sh. 12/50
Rice, long, boiled, Burma	lb.	84c.
Coffee husk	lb.	80c.—Sh. 1/20
Eggs	each	19c.
Dry Ginger, West African	lb.	Sh. 2/88
Tamarind	lb.	57c.—67c.
Dry Chillies	lb.	Sh. 2/25—Sh. 3/00
Cumin seeds, Indian	lb.	Sh. 2/63
Cassia	lb.	Sh. 1/22
Tea, Calcutta fanning	lb.	Sh. 3/00
Milk, fresh	1½lb. bottle	75c.
Firewood	traditional bundle	5c.
Matches, Key Brand	box	5c.
Charcoal	lb.	14c.—21c.
Loongies, various makes	each	Sh. 3/75—Sh. 17/50
Makramas, Sh. Othman (headkerchieves)	each	Sh. 3/75
Cigarettes, various brands	50	Sh. 2/50—Sh. 3/00
Bread (sold by baker)	lb.	56c.
White shirting, various makes	yard	Sh. 2/44—Sh. 3/19
White, drill, various makes	yard	Sh. 3/00—Sh. 5/44
Khaki, drill, various makes	yard	Sh. 3/00—Sh. 4/87

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ADEN COLONY

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1952

	Number	Amount of Compensation
466 <i>Fatal Accident Cases :</i>		
692 Claimed and settled in Court	5	Sh. 17,584
Pending	4	—
No claim by dependents	7	—
<i>Permanent Partial Disability Cases :</i>		
Settled in Court	17	20,453
Settled out of Court	27	14,879
Closed without award (no permanent injury and other reasons)	101	—
Pending	43	—

Classification by Trades

Accidents on wharfs, on lighters, etc.	85
" in factories and workshops	63
" on buildings under construction	56

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1952

<i>Types of employment</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Period of Stoppage</i>	<i>Number of men</i>	<i>Man days lost</i>
Factory	January	8 days	144	1,152
Dock Labour	February	2 "	500	1,000
Factory	March	2 "	50	100
Factory	May	1 day	50	50
Dock Labour	June	3 hours	250	90
Dock Labour	October	3 days	150	450
Building Construction	October	3 "	50	150
Building Construction	December	1 day	24	24
TOTAL				3,016

Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

651 STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR 1949-50 TO 1951-52

	1951-52 £	1950-51 £	1949-50 £
1. Direct Taxation	702,716	418,607	316,351
2. Customs and Excise	295,206	246,179	215,012
3. Stamps, Licences, etc.	43,871	47,275	41,374
4. Receipt for or in aid of specific Government Services	129,899	44,854	38,230
5. Contributions and Local Reimbursements	27,372	20,784	15,931

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

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	1951-52 £	1950-51 £	1949-50 £
6. Reimbursements by Her Majesty's Government	27,101	35,943	23,309
7. Post and Telephones	150,556	143,767	126,844
8. Miscellaneous	129,594	131,279	145,659
9. Water Supply	74,881	72,789	63,611
10. Electricity Supply	151,915	113,836	112,849
11. Land Sales	25,072	15,585	14,400
12. Receipts under Colonial Development and Welfare Act	16,150	27,004	7,277
	<u>£1,774,333</u>	<u>£1,317,902</u>	<u>£1,120,847</u>

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STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1949-50 TO 1951-52

	1951-52 £	1950-51 £	1949-50 £
1. Governor	10,707	6,739	8,036
2. Administration	2,262	3,718	4,094
3. Antiquities	267	358	535
4. Audit	9,851	6,465	7,827
5. Civil Aviation	2,685	2,302	—
6. Economic Control	7,634	6,825	10,322
7. Education	78,172	57,498	59,826
8. Excise and Salt	19,085	15,626	20,369
9. Judicial and Registration	11,728	11,036	15,125
10. Labour and Social Welfare	2,159	—	—
11. Legal	3,958	3,685	8,372
12. Legislative Council	644	466	429
13. Medical and Public Health	160,506	140,688	171,764
14. Miscellaneous Services	169,119	41,256	78,674
15. Pensions and Gratuities	33,002	27,407	32,009
16. Perim	7,272	4,735	6,518
17. Police	91,695	88,683	124,587
18. Posts and Telephones	64,011	78,251	75,717
19. Printing Department	14,615	886	—
20. Prison	8,040	7,658	11,038
21. Public Relations and Information Service	4,326	3,093	3,349
22. Public Works, Water and Drainage	98,779	74,250	69,986
23. Public Works, Electricity	125,315	84,937	89,485
24. Public Works, Recurrent	66,877	13,444	56,874
25. Public Works, Non-Recurrent	77,650	55,666	80,001
26. Secretariat	25,736	21,978	33,251
27. Taxes on Income	16,954	4,098	4,904
28. Township Authority, Aden	30,415	28,310	36,321
29. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	12,183	12,001	14,930
30. Trade Registration	2,288	2,214	4,023
31. Treasury	13,870	10,476	14,003
32. Veterinary	1,117	1,070	1,333
33. Development Expenditure from Surplus Balances	183,278	233,797	133,652
34. Colonial Development and Welfare Act Schemes	43,320	38,620	22,938
35. Contribution to Development Fund	1,000,000	—	—
	<u>£2,399,520</u>	<u>£1,088,236</u>	<u>£1,200,158</u>

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1952

LIABILITIES		£	s.	d.
DEPOSITS :				
Post Office Savings Bank ..	292,753	7.64		
General Provident Fund ..	15,256	7.47		
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund ..	33,496	8.52		
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund ..	6,057	11.92		
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund ..	732	11.38		
Supreme Court ..	4,954	7.09		
Belhaf Government Investment Account ..	6,649	10.56		
Sir Ali Government Investment Account ..	2,747	17.16		
Mukalla Government Investment Account ..	72,811	3.36		
Sal'un Government Investment Account ..	1,128	18.28		
Fadhil State Investment Account ..	3,000	16.89		
Custodian of Enemy Property ..	16,644	4.00		
Aden Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund ..	22,535	3.15		
Other Deposits ..				
		480,768	8.52	
		560,515	14.48	
		1,041,284	1.00	
RENEWALS AND REPLACEMENT FUNDS				
Water Supply ..		43,984	3.61	
Electricity Supply ..		80,084	9.34	
Drafts and Remittances ..		2,952	9.63	
Development Fund ..		1,000,000	0.00	
Reserve Fund ..		750,000	0.00	
Surplus Balance ex Aden Settlement Fund ..		226,351	10.66	
General Revenue Balance as at 1st April, 1951 ..	1,993,608	3.48		
Deduct : Deficit for 12 months ended 31st March, 1952 ..	625,187	9.28		
		968,420	14.30	
Deduct : Depreciation on Investments ..	260,206	1.64		
		708,214	12.56	
TOTAL ..		3,832,871	7.00	

ASSETS		£	s.	d.
CASH :				
Treasury ..	61,612	14.58		
Crown Agents ..	543	9.83		
Joint Colonial Fund ..	815,800	0.00		
Supreme Court ..	47	4.50		
Township Authority, Shukla ..	72	3.30		
Kamran ..	3,875	15.26		
Indian Agents ..	3,183	5.39		
Salyun ..	2,831	4.71		
Mukalla ..	1,295	9.78		
Post Office ..	1,980	4.65		
British Agent W.A.P. ..	231	5.80		
Advances ..				
Impress ..				
		889,492	17.70	
		3,984	18.25	
		73	15.51	
INVESTMENTS :				
Post Office Savings Bank ..	294,751	13.17		
General Provident Fund ..	10,536	7.30		
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund ..	33,599	13.25		
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund ..	6,057	11.92		
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund ..	504	0.00		
Belhaf Government Surplus Fund ..	6,142	0.83		
Sir Ali Government Surplus Fund ..	2,747	17.17		
Mukalla Government Surplus Fund ..	72,811	3.33		
Sal'un Government Surplus Fund ..	1,128	18.28		
Fadhil State Surplus Fund ..	3,019	16.00		
Custodian of Enemy Property ..	16,644	4.00		
Aden Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund ..	20,647	0.00		
RENEWALS & REPLACEMENTS FUND :				
Water Supply ..	40,806	8.92		
Electricity Supply ..	68,246	11.96		
Surplus Fund ..	2,423,974	12.88		
		2,939,319	13.35	
TOTAL ..		3,832,871	7.00	

Notes : (i) An amount of £11,168 10.16 was due to the Colony from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote on 31st March, 1952, in respect of Schemes R 214 A & B (1419 19.50) and No. D 916 (£10,748 1.66)

(ii) There is no public debt.

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PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

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TAXATION

The main heads of taxation and the yield of each in 1951-52 were : 651

	£
Taxes on Income	663,561
Excise Duties and Tobacco Tax	182,055
House Property Tax	24,638
Sanitation Tax	14,166
Motor Spirit Tax	67,920
Qat Tax	30,611
Salt Tax (75 cents per ton on salt exported)	14,621

Income Tax

Income tax for companies is at the rate of 37½ per cent and for individuals from 4 per cent to 75 per cent according to the amount of chargeable income. The table on page 17 shows the tax paid by individuals at various levels of income.

Estate Duty

There is no estate duty in Aden. Probate and Letters of administration are regulated by the Court Fees Ordinance (Cap. 33).

Customs Tariff and Excise Duties

There is no general customs tariff in Aden but taxes are levied on alcoholic liquor, tobacco and motor spirit. The principal rates of duty are given below :

- Beer and other fermented liquor at Sh. 3.10 per gallon
- Spirits, potable, at Sh. 66 per gallon of the strength of London proof.
- Wines at Sh. 8.44 per gallon
- Sparkling wines at Sh. 14.81 per gallon
- Perfumed spirits at Sh. 24 per gallon
- Methylated spirits at 9 per cent *ad valorem*
- Cigarettes and biris from Sh. 5 per 1,000 to Sh. 11 per 1,000 according to the selling price.
- Cigars and cheroots at 55 per cent *ad valorem*
- Manufactured tobacco from 50 cents per lb. to Sh. 4 per lb. according to the selling price
- Unmanufactured tobacco (Arabian and Indian) at Sh. 3.60 per maund of 28 lb.
- Other kinds of unmanufactured tobacco at 45 per cent *ad valorem*.
- Motor spirit at 72 cents per gallon

House and Property Tax

This tax is assessed in the Fortress at 8 per cent per annum of the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman (virtually a rural area) at 4½ per cent. Rateable value is arrived at by first estimating the gross value, which is the annual rent at which premises might reasonably be expected to let assuming the owner undertakes to bear the cost of rates, repairs,

65/ insurance and any other expenses necessary to maintain the premises in a state to command that rent. From the gross value 10 per cent is deducted in lieu of repairs, insurance, etc., and the residue is known as the rateable value.

Sanitation Tax

This tax in the Fortress is assessed at 4½ per cent per annum on the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman at 2½ per cent and is collected to compensate for the conservancy services rendered by the Public Health Department. In Aden where few sewers exist, the daily removal of sillage water and human waste from thousands of houses not connected to main drainage is a considerable task.

Qat Tax

[276] The tax on qat (a narcotic leaf chewed by the local inhabitants) is collected at the Sheikh Othman Township Office in the case of qat imported overland from the Yemen. Recently a superior quality of qat has been imported by air from Abyssinia and the tax is collected by the Customs and Excise Department near the airport. The tax is assessed at Sh. 5 per 20 lb. of all types of qat imported.

Vehicles

The Township Authority registers all animal and hand-drawn vehicles and a registration fee varying between Sh. 12 and Sh. 20 per annum is charged. Vehicles fitted entirely with rubber tyres are, however, registered free of charge in order to encourage the use of rubber tyres so that the wear and tear on road surfaces can be decreased. Bicycles are not registered at present.

Motor vehicles are registered by the Police, who collect the taxes and issue licences.

Trade Licences

The licensing of general trades was introduced during the war as an aid to control and the fee then was very small and is still only Sh. 5 per annum except for trades in tobacco and dangerous substances, which pay higher rates.

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TABLE OF TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

INCOME

Tax payable—	£300	£400	£500	£600	£700	£800	£900	£1,000	£1,200	£1,500	£1,750	£2,000	£2,500	£3,000
Single	Nil	£ 4	£ 8	£ 12	£ 20	£ 28	£ 36	£ 48	£ 72	£ 126	£ 170	£ 232	£ 362	£ 519
Married (without children) .	Nil	Nil	2	6	10	16	24	32	54	99	144	193	323	465
Married 1 child	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	7	11	18	26	43	85	130	175	303	440
“ 2 children	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	5	9	13	21	38	75	120	164	288	419
“ 3 children	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	6	12	16	32	66	110	154	272	402
“ 4 children	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	8	12	27	59	98	143	257	386

Notes: 1. There are allowances for expenditure on life insurance.

2. There are increased allowances for children wholly maintained and educated outside Aden.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 Indian currency was legal tender up to 30th September, 1951, thereafter the East African shilling became the legal currency in the Colony and Protectorate.

The amount in circulation on 31st December, 1952, was :

Coin . . . £192,264. Notes . . . £3,828,136.

453 The banks operating in the territory are :

485 The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Eastern Bank Ltd.
The British Bank of Middle East.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office. The amounts deposited in it and the number of depositors were :

	1951	1952
Number of depositors or members	3,595	4,022
Total Deposits	Shs. 5,774,584	Shs. 5,990,820
Total Capital	Shs. 5,792,332	Shs. 6,020,112

The foreign exchange rates in force are as follows :

	Bank Selling Demand & T.T.	Bank Buying Demand & T.T.
Sterling	100s & 100 3/16	99s & 99 3/16
U.S.A. \$	Shs. 715 = \$100	Shs. 705 = \$100
Canadian \$	Shs. 729 = \$100	Shs. 720 = \$100
Swiss Francs	Shs. 100 = 60 francs	Shs. 90 = 60 francs
French Francs	Shs. 20 = 980 francs	Shs. 19 = 980 francs
Australian £	Shs. 1,609 = £A. 100	Shs. 1,605 = £A. 100
Egyptian £	Shs. 2,060 = £E. 100	Shs. 2,050 = £E. 100

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transhipment.

[509] The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The principal trade is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

[441] The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

The import and export figures given in the tables which follow relate solely to trade passing through the port of Aden. Overland trade from and to the Western Aden Protectorate is not recorded.

439 payments by reducing non-sterling imports by 25 per cent of 1951 trade. Owing however to the large commitments already made under open general licence, and to the number of credits opened with non-scheduled territories in January and February, it was found necessary to reduce licensed imports to 65 per cent of 1951 trade. In addition certain essential items, such as building materials, were placed under open general licence from O.E.E.C. countries. It was estimated that a reduction of foreign payments to at least 73 per cent of 1951 would have been achieved up to the end of 1952.

Textiles

There has been a decline in the prices of piece-goods generally and prices of grey sheetings have been weak throughout 1952. No restrictions had been placed on the import of piece-goods from sterling and O.E.E.C. countries, and with the receipt in 1951 of large consignments of grey sheetings from Europe and India, local merchants held stocks greatly in excess of local requirements and the demands of entrepot trade. Manchester prices of processed sheeting and drills dropped between 15 per cent and 25 per cent during the year.

Government Imports

Flour, sugar and rice continued to be imported by Government; supplies of flour and sugar were ample, but rice was in short supply. There was a temporary shortage of flour in 1951 as consignments were held up by strikes in Australian ports. There was a small increase in the price of rice, the price of flour remained steady and there was a substantial decrease in the price of sugar. Satisfactory new contracts were obtained for the supply of these commodities in 1953 and 1954.

General

More motor vehicles and manufactured machinery were available from the United Kingdom.

There was a great scarcity of Egyptian onions and the price rose, but with the re-introduction of the open general licence supplies again became plentiful and the price returned to normal.

Import regulations are listed in the appendix to this chapter.

EXPORTS

Articles	Unit	1951 Quantity	1952 Quantity
Grain, pulse and flour	cwt.	810,457	763,105
Dairy Produce	cwt.	7,187	6,366
Coffee	cwt.	155,047	177,186
Tea	lb.	1,350,435	1,158,614
Fruit, dried or otherwise preserved without sugar	cwt.	189,981	188,233
Spices	cwt.	24,143	27,078
Sugar	cwt.	169,641	60,136

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Articles	Unit	1951 Quantity	1952 Quantity
Salt	ton	338,767	342,196
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	cwt.	19,961	19,543
" Manufactured	lb.	563,947	651,713
Seeds and Nuts for Oil	ton	3,596	4,216
Gums and Resins	cwt.	39,692	40,924
Oil, vegetable, non-essential	gallon	88,720	57,797
Hides	ton	1,550	994
Skins	ton	2,543	2,127
Cotton Twist and Yarns	lb.	7,901,587	4,356,027
Cotton piece-goods	yd.	100,975,202	96,605,920
Kerosene Oil	gallon	243,154	78,890
Petrol	gallon	2,067,304	1,500,938
Mineral Oil	gallon	1,266,055	12,212,083
Soap	cwt.	23,382	27,377
Specie by value for 1950	Shs.	9,434,790	
" " " " 1951	Shs.	6,992,038	
" " " " 1952	Shs.	2,443,700	
Estimated Total Exports* (excluding specie) for 1950	£	39,019,270	
" " " " 1951	£	44,366,410	
" " " " 1952	£	45,551,755	

* Total exports include ships' stores and bunkers which amounted to £19,666,821 in 1950, £18,197,415 in 1951 and £23,983,228 in 1952.

Exports of grey sheetings were considerably reduced because the Sudan made direct purchases from India instead of looking to Aden for supplies; exports were further curtailed owing to congestion at the port of Mombasa which held up the shipment of many outstanding orders placed with Aden merchants. Up to the time of the federation with Ethiopia, Eritrea took more of Aden's exports than any other country. It is still too early to estimate the general effect of the federation on trade.

Export restrictions on vehicles of United Kingdom manufacture were relaxed owing to the improved supply position.

American demand for skins all but ceased from April to November, 1952, and the main exports were to Italy and France, with some demand for hides from Greece. Since November the skin trade to America has made a good recovery and there has been a more general demand from European countries.

Export licences are issued freely for all goods with the exception of rationed commodities, essential items in short supply, imports from the United States under the dollar allocation, and items of strategic significance.

There is a considerable trade in supplying and bunkering ships amounting to about half the value of total exports.

Export regulations are listed in the appendix to this chapter.

PRICES

To assist in the control of prices and to endeavour to ensure fair practices in shops a number of honorary Controllers were appointed

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ADEN COLONY

435 early in 1951. On their advice profit margins in essential foodstuffs were reduced.

The Trade Advisory Board continued to meet.

APPENDIX

Import Regulations

439 Import licences are required for all goods with the following exceptions :

- I. Unmanufactured goods, the produce of neighbouring countries listed below :
 - Eastern Aden Protectorate
 - Western Aden Protectorate
 - Somaliland Protectorate
 - Yemen
 - Ethiopiawith the exception of the following commodities :
 - Wheat ; Millet ; Plants ; Shrubs ; Cotton seeds ;
 - Unginned cotton ; Cotton lint ; Banana cuttings ;
 - Sugar cane cuttings.
- II. Locally manufactured goods originating from and produce of the Aden Protectorate, the Yemen and the Somaliland Protectorate.
- III. Passengers' accompanied baggage, or bona fide residents' personal effects.
- IV. Commercial travellers' samples.
- V. Bona fide gifts to residents in the Colony.
- VI. Returned goods of British origin.
- VII. Ships' bunker oil and petroleum products of every description, including lubricating oil, imported by :
 - The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (Aden) Ltd.
 - The Shell Company (Aden) Ltd.
 - Socony Vacuum Oil Company Ltd.
 - Caltex Oil (Aden) Ltd.and supplies for the maintenance of their oil installations.
- VIII. Coal for ships' bunkers.
- IX. Government imports of flour and sugar.
- X. Goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment for the official use of foreign Consulates or offices of Commissioners of Commonwealth countries.
- XI. Goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment for official or personal use of the Desert Locust Control provided such goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment are not of United States origin.
- XII. Imports allowed in under open general licence.

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- XIII. Goods imported into the Port of Aden for transhipment or onward transport by sea or air to a destination named as such in the margin of the relative manifest or bill of lading or freight note. 439
- XIV. Goods for the exclusive official use or consumption of Her Majesty's Forces, the Government of the Colony and the Aden Port Trust.

Export Regulations

Export licences are required for all goods with the following exceptions :

- I. Her Majesty's mail.
- II. Her Majesty's Government stores and goods for the use of Her Majesty's Forces.
- III. Goods for export by land for use and consumption in the Yemen and Aden Protectorate with the exception of the following commodities : Rice ; Flour ; Sugar ; Cement ; Iron and steel of all kinds, including scrap ; Iron manufactures, including pipes and fittings ; new or old empty gunny bags.
- IV. Passengers' accompanied baggage.
- V. Commercial travellers' samples.
- VI. Oil for ships' bunkers.
- VII. Coal for ships' bunkers.
- VIII. Goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment for the official or personal use of the Desert Locust Control provided such goods, supplies, furnishings and equipment are not of United States origin, and excluding foodstuffs.
- IX. Water and ice.
- X. Dates, dry and salted fish of all kinds for export to the following areas :
 Eastern Aden Protectorate
 Western Aden Protectorate
 Somaliland Protectorate
 Yemen
 Ethiopia
 India
 Ceylon
 East Africa.
- XI. Goods consigned to the Government of Somaliland Protectorate.
- XII. Goods imported into the Port of Aden for transhipment or onward transport by sea to a destination named as such in the body or in the margin of the relative manifest or bill of lading or freight note.

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

- 258 There are four salt works, which are owned by private companies.
 439 Export of salt to India has been discontinued as India is now producing almost all the salt it needs. Japan is still buying large quantities at competitive prices. The tonnage produced during the two years is as follows :

Year	Tons
1951	304,302
1952	376,079

FISHERIES

Fishing Areas and Methods

- 133 The Colony coast extends for approximately 16 sea miles in a straight line but is heavily indented with rocky bays and sandy beaches. Fishing is almost totally coastal and shoals of small fish are caught in the shallow waters of the inner harbour. The only deep-sea fishing carried out is just inside the 100-fathom line on rocky heads in the otherwise sandy bottom at distances up to 16 miles from the coast. No inland fisheries exist because of the arid geography of the Colony.

- 226 Fishing methods are mostly ancient having been handed down through generations of fishermen. Dugout canoes from 9 feet to 30 feet long and sewn or nailed planked surf boats (sambuks) up to 35 feet long are the principal fishing craft. The small canoes (houris) are fished by one man with handline for rock fish and trolling for migratory shoaling fish. The larger houris are used by a crew of three or four with cotton nets for shoals of a type of mackerel, and with handlines on the rocky coast. In addition, beach seines and rectangular bottom set nets are set by this type of craft. The surf boats are mostly used during the summer months with a crew of eleven using encircling gill nets, and during the months of March, April and May for deep-sea hand lining.

Principal methods used are hand lines, trolling lines, fine cotton gill nets, a form of encircling gill triangular net in cotton or heavy Indian twine, a rectangular bottom set net with leader, lift nets and various tangle and beach seine nets.

Organisation

- 226 The fishing industry is split into net and line fishermen. The latter are mostly self-supporting and generally take their own fish to market. The net fishermen are almost all completely indebted to substantial salt fish exporters who advance money to the captain (nakhooda) of

PRODUCTION

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each boat for purchasing boats and gear, and maintenance of the crew. 226
In repayment the exporters take as much fish as they can from the 426
fishermen indebted to them. Despite the frequent disagreements over
the value of fish caught, few *nakhoodas* ever get free of debt.

There are no fish factories but salting is carried out by seven Arab 439
exporters, who sell most of the fish to Ceylon. A small fish-meal 22.8
plant was installed by one merchant in 1951. Sardines, anchovies and 2.54
shrimps are sun-dried and bagged by these exporters in the winter
months. There is one ice factory in Indian hands; some of its pro-
duction is utilised for fish boxes in the markets. A cold store in British
hands has not been successfully used for fish storage owing to difficulty
in obtaining regular supplies of fish.

Statistics of fishermen, boats and fishing gear and exports of dried
and salted fish are given on page 26.

Marketing

Marketing of fish is done generally through a single auctioneer in 442
each of the markets. Unofficial auctioneers exist who take about 426
12½ per cent of the selling price. In order to control as large a share
as possible of the fish passing through their hands the auctioneer lends
money to fishermen against the sole right to auction their fish. Fisher-
men who are not indebted are free to sell to any stall-holder or rent a
stall for themselves but the fact that unofficial auctioneers offer ready
cash results in most of the fish passing through an agent's hands.

Fluctuating supply and demand make it impossible to give reliable 435
figures for the average price of fish but observation shows that about
70 per cent of the price paid by the consumer goes to the fishermen,
12 per cent to the auctioneer and 18 per cent to the stallholder.

The amount of fish taken to market is normally insufficient for the 433
needs of the population except in the summer months when gluts are
common.

Events affecting Production

The production of fish in 1951 was below normal particularly during
the summer monsoon. This is attributed to the lack of strong winds
and poor upswelling of cold water which normally drives fish to the
warmer coastal water. Shoals of sardine were present early in
December, 1951, off the Colony and moved slowly eastwards during
January and February, 1952. Large yields were obtained and fresh
and dried sardines were plentiful in the markets.

The summer monsoon of 1952 was a strong one and the majority of
sambuk-owners did very well. The water temperature was 69°F on
one occasion and fish normally living in rocks 15 miles out were caught
in great numbers inshore. The shrimp and anchovy season was
generally bad and few sardines had appeared by the end of 1952.

Fisheries Department

The Fisheries Department comprises one Fisheries Officer, one 647

[439]

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FISHERMEN, BOATS AND FISHING GEAR IN THE COLONY AT THE END OF 1952

	Bureika	Fukum	Hiswa	Sheikh Othman	Crater	Tawahl	Khormaksar
Sambuks	27	13	—	—	3	—	—
Houris (line)	57	—	—	32	100	30	—
Houris (net)	35	46	14	5	10	7	17
Large encircling gill nets	50	29	10	2	—	—	—
Small encircling gill nets	58	52	48	2	6	7	—
Bottom Box nets	32	27	13	—	16	—	—
Shark nets	29	14	23	1	2	—	55
Beach Seines	30	23	3	2	4	—	—
Lift nets	22	13	—	—	—	—	—
Anchovy Seines	16	14	—	—	—	—	—
Cast nets	51	—	—	55	283	67	63
Shark lines	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fishermen	438	249	70	112	243	28	48

ADEN COLONY

N.B. (i). Figures for Bureika and Fukum are accurate ; the rest are estimated.

(ii). One powered sambuk is operating from Bureika with a 9 h.p. diesel engine and one from Crater with a 15 h.p. air-cooled diesel engine.

EXPORTS OF DRIED AND SALTED FISH

1951 2,094 tons 1952 2,487 tons

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skipper, one engineer and six crew, one accountant and one clerk/interpreter. A few statistical posts are operating in the Protectorate but Colony statistics on a weight basis will not be collected until April, 1953. 647

Local fishermen are encouraged to increase yields by using better materials, different gear, powered boats and to fish in any newly discovered areas, particularly off-shore. In addition the setting up of co-operative societies, a debt settlement organisation and better run markets are contemplated. 226

A Government loans fund of £2,000 per annum for fishermen was created in 1950. Two fishermen have mechanised their sambuks; corks for floating nets have replaced pieces of wood; more and more fishing nets are being made from machine-made twines; and better shark-fishing tackle is being introduced. Manufactured net preservatives and nylon traces are beginning to be used by the hand-line fishermen. 54 227

Fisheries Committee

A Government Fisheries Committee was appointed in 1951 to direct the activities of the Fisheries Department. Much of the progress mentioned above has been achieved since its creation. The Committee suggested a radical change in fish marketing, the setting up of a marketing organisation, debt settlement, long-term credit for fishermen, the repeal of restrictive fisheries laws and greater efforts by the Fisheries Department to find further fishing grounds and new methods suitable for the local fishing industry. All these suggestions have been favourably considered by Government and it is hoped that development will not be slow once the necessary steps have been taken. 647

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemen Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money. 504 472 167

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief products are soap, soft drinks, aluminium pressed domestic utensils, cigarettes and dyed and printed cloth. These supply local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories. 472 493 459

Of the industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth by one-man treadle-operated handlooms which supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes. 286 249 463

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

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ADEN COLONY

493 Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors ;
conversely, the 60 buses are almost all individually owned. Taxis are
471 in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

471 As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in
Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their
proprietors :

Salt Works	.	.	.	.	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	.	.	.	.	French
Dyeing and Printing	.	.	.	.	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	.	.	.	.	Indian
Shipping Agencies	.	.	.	.	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning Firms	.	.	.	.	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies.

311 Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is
231 confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Department and Policy

647 The Department comprises the Director of Education, the Arab
658 Education Officer and Assistant Education Officer, the British Education
Officer for the Protectorate, and the Accountant. Stores are
issued from the Department, but the two Government colleges, Aden
College and the Technical College, maintain their own stores under
supervision.

The policy of the Department is to provide primary and intermediate
education for all boys and girls within the Colony, and higher education
on a selective basis leading to scholarships abroad ; to give as full
training as possible to men and women candidates for the teaching
profession; and to provide within and beyond the framework of the
system aids to education and to a good cultural background. The
Department also gives financial and other assistance to a considerable
number of assisted and independent schools.

271 The educational programme in Government schools, which is
followed closely by other schools, consists of four years of primary
schooling, three of intermediate, and four of secondary. A selective
examination is held for entry into the Government Intermediate School
at the end of the primary course, and another selective examination

SOCIAL SERVICES

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for entry into one of the Colleges at the end of the intermediate course. 871
In Government schools primary education is free; for intermediate education a fee of Sh.45 a year is charged, and for Aden College and the Technical College the annual fee is Sh.90. Aided and independent schools all charge fees for each of the three sections, in most cases very much higher than those in Government schools.

Provision for Education

Schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and intermediate education through the medium of Arabic (the mother-tongue of the large majority), and secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is now started in the third year of the four-year primary course. Aided and independent schools provide primary and intermediate schooling through the medium of English, Urdu, Hebrew and Gujarati. Secondary schooling is through the medium of English. There is also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Koranic schools for both boys and girls.

Technical classes, which were run for a few months in a neighbouring 874
primary school, were transferred to the completed Technical College buildings in November, 1951. The first intake consisted of 60 boys. The College offers four courses, each of four years' duration, in carpentry and joinery; cabinet-making; engineering fitting; and motor mechanics. The administrative block and the eight workshops cost some £100,000 to build and equip. The interest and support of commercial firms was freely given and an advisory committee was constituted.

The former Government Secondary School closed at the end of 1952 875
when its premises and the students in its lower section were given over to the Government Intermediate School. The students of the upper section was transferred to the nearly complete Aden College which, with its fifteen staff houses and appropriate servants' quarters, cost some £200,000 to build and equip. The college has two laboratories with theatres, a large assembly hall equipped with stage and film projection box, boarding accommodation for 30 boys, a mosque, a library and an exhibition hall.

Both Government Colleges receive pupils from Government, aided, or independent schools. Aden College takes them as far as the Cambridge School Certificate and the General Certificate of Education, whilst the Technical College will take them as far as examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute. In the Cambridge School Certificate Examination of December, 1951, 29 boys from Aden College sat of whom seven were successful. Attached to Aden College there is a one-year teacher-training section for men teachers, and attached to the Girls' Intermediate School there is a two-year training section for women teachers.

The ages of entry and leaving for primary schools are 6/8 to 10/12 877
years; for intermediate schools 11/12 to 14/15 years; and for secondary schools and the two colleges 14/15 to 18/19 years.

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ADEN COLONY

871 *Numbers of Schools and Pupils*

875 The number of schools in 1952 were :

Type of School	Primary	Boys' Intermediate	Secondary	Primary	Girls' Intermediate	Secondary
Government	6	1	2	4	1	—
Aided	8	5	2	7	4	2
Independent (recognised)	7	3	1	4	—	—

As at 31st March, 1952, there were 2,397 boys and 902 girls (with 129 teachers) attending Government schools ; 1,844 boys and 699 girls (with 104 teachers) attending aided schools ; and 891 boys and 178 girls (with 39 teachers) attending recognised independent schools.

Expenditure on Education

652 During the financial year 1951-52 £78,172 was spent by the Education Department of which £68,813 was recurrent expenditure. Grants-in-aid (recurrent) amounted to £7,346 and grants-in-aid (capital) to £8,952.

Studies abroad

658 In March, 1952, there were eight men and one woman studying in the United Kingdom and Ireland at the expense of Government ; in addition there were five private male scholars paying their own expenses but sponsored by Government. They are taking the following courses :

	Men	Women	Sponsored Men
Nursing	3	1	—
Medicine	3	—	—
Teaching	2	—	—
Engineering	—	—	2
Law	—	—	2
Architecture	—	—	1

875 In addition, there were four girls studying at the Training College, Khartoum, two of whom returned during the year to teach.

Teacher Training

In 1952 no more than 12 men were under training of whom only eight were new to the profession ; the other four were withdrawn for training from Government or aided schools. The training curriculum was revised and the required standard of education at entry was raised. Girls go into training at a much earlier age direct from the Government Intermediate School after seven years of schooling and are easier to recruit though there is serious wastage through early marriage. One girl was under training during 1952.

To strengthen the local staff two Indian men teachers were employed at the Government Secondary School and three women teachers from Egypt at the Government girls' schools. Some aided and independent schools (notably the Gujrati school) import teachers, mainly from India.

SOCIAL SERVICES

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Further Education

Women. Classes were conducted in purdah conditions for Arab teachers and other Arab female adults in school premises. Women of various races also met weekly at a club run by the Women's Voluntary Services. 276
[87]

Men. The annual vacation course for Government men teachers was held; of the 250 men present for the fortnight's course, 60 came from the Western Protectorate and some 30 from non-Government schools. The emphasis of the course was on craftwork.

Evening classes were again announced by the Education Department but so poor was the response that none came into being. A course for non-Arabs in Arabic was run successfully.

Libraries

The former British Council library of some 10,000 volumes was taken over by the Education Department and membership rose to 189 of whom 38 were Arabs, 52 Indians, 88 Europeans, nine Somalis and two Jews. Attached to the Library is a reading-room visited by some 350 people monthly. A number of Arab and Indian social clubs have small libraries. The library at the Teachers' Club was increased to about 1,500 volumes. 658
[75]

Activities among Teachers

Apart from the usual vacation course, monthly meetings of teachers were held, the theme being the use of the film in education. The monthly magazine, edited by a panel of teachers, reached its 42nd number; it is most useful as a vehicle for advice and information. The committee of the Teachers' Club was active in promoting entertainments, talks, film shows, games, competitions and tea-parties for distinguished visitors to the Colony. The textbook committee, consisting of selected teachers from the Government primary and intermediate schools under the chairmanship of the Education Officer, met once a month to discuss the preparation of new textbooks suitable for Aden. 275

Teachers, particularly in the Government primary schools, concentrated much more on the better teaching of handwork; much notable work was done in modelling and map-making. In the girls' schools the standard of cookery, needlework, dressmaking and flower-making are high.

Parents' Committee

The attendance at the annual meetings of parents to elect the new committees rose and considerable interest was shown in the reports presented. The committee continued to give most valuable assistance to the officers of the Department and constituted a useful means of communication with parents in general. 277

The Five-Year Plan

With the occupation of Aden College in April, 1952, (although the buildings were not complete and the grounds not ready) and of the 659

32

ADEN COLONY

- 658 Technical College in November, 1951, the only remaining capital project was the Intermediate School for Girls.

Health

Although a special medical officer for schools was not appointed the amount of medical and dental attention was increased. The system of school dressers and of attendance at hospital was improved. There was no epidemic during the year. The supply of school milk was extended to the full three terms instead of, as previously, two terms.

HEALTH

General

- 164 744 Although the port is astride the main sea route between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea it has remained conspicuously free from any of the Convention diseases. Plague, cholera, smallpox, yellow fever and typhus did not occur in the Colony during 1951-52—indeed they have not occurred as endemic diseases for a number of years. Many ships and dhows of many nationalities reach the port in transit to other parts of the world, but vigilance by the Port Health Authorities and the Public Health Department combined with growing appreciation of the value of the International Sanitary Control measures have ensured the continued absence of epidemic diseases. During the latter part of 1952 influenza was imported from Europe and elsewhere, and caused the sickness rate to rise. Fortunately this disease did not increase the mortality rate.

From an epidemiological point of view the hinterland of Aden presents greater problems than do the sea and airborne traffic except, probably, the importation of influenza which is more likely to arrive by sea and air than from the interior.

An outbreak of plague in the Yemen in 1951 was countered in Aden by dusting immigrants from the Yemen with 10 per cent D.D.T. at the Police posts on the outskirts of the Colony, and anti-rat measures were intensified.

- 364 The state of environmental hygiene and sanitation continued to be fairly satisfactory, there being a marked absence of flies and mosquitoes. Sanitation in certain areas still requires attention and this is being examined with a view to providing better housing conditions.

Maternity and Child Welfare

- 165 The infant mortality rate has shown a steady decline over the last 10 years. In 1951 the crude rate was 156.96 per 1,000 live births, in 1952 it was 139.92 per 1,000. As a comparison it may be mentioned that in 1943 the crude rate was 238.97 per 1,000. Increased attention has been given to the maternity and child welfare aspects of the Medical Department's work and during April, 1952, a new block of wards was in the process of being added to the existing Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital and Clinic. In order to expand the influence of maternity and child welfare work in homes four Home Visitors were engaged. These Visitors have proved invaluable; they were recruited

SOCIAL SERVICES

33

from local Arab women who observed purdah and were, therefore, able to gain easy access to the homes of others who also observed the purdah system. 165

The maternal mortality rate fell from 3.07 per 1,000 live and still-births in 1951 to 2.23 per 1,000 in 1952.

Diseases

Diseases attributable to water-borne infection were entirely absent because the water supply is protected and chlorinated. The cases of enteric fever or dysentery which do occur are of a sporadic nature, many of them having been infected outside the Colony. 164

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis showed a steady decline over previous years. In 1950 the death rate was recorded as 113 per 100,000 of the population; in 1951 100 per 100,000; in 1952 84 per 100,000. During 1952 the World Health Organisation sent an international team, comprising one medical officer and one nurse, to carry out tuberculin testing of the local population below the age of 18 and to inoculate all non-reactors with B.C.G. vaccine. The team stayed in Aden for four months and tested approximately 31,000 people, of whom 7,750 non-reactors were vaccinated, approximately 14,000 were positive reactors and 8,000 or so persons failed to reappear for inspection. It is hoped to follow this visit up by asking the World Health Organisation to undertake a tuberculosis survey of the Colony. 165
648
744

The Colony remained free from malaria and the Anides index fell to the lowest yet recorded figure of 0.007. 164

The principal causes of mortality in 1951 were:

Diarrhoea and enteritis	304
Other fevers	266
Senility	171
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	147
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	100
Congenital malformations and diseases peculiar to first year of life	94
Diseases of the heart	62
Violent or accidental deaths	66
Other diseases of the respiratory system	48

Modern treatment for these diseases is given by the Civil Hospital (250 beds) and the Church of Scotland Mission (80 beds) and, when required, generous assistance is provided by the R.A.F. medical officers stationed in Aden, both in consultative and specialist capacities. Steps have been taken to introduce the international statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death so that closer comparison can be made with other countries. 743

Prevention of the diseases listed above follows the usually accepted procedures but special emphasis is placed on a purified water supply, high standard of sanitation and the necessity for legislation to control itinerant vendors of foodstuffs. Milk, either goat's or cow's, is usually boiled before use and does not constitute a grave danger in the spread of disease. 744

Medical and Public Health Department

647 The Medical Department is divided into three sections under the
743 control of a Director. The three sections include a Medical Division,
744 Public Health Division and Port Health Division.

The Medical Division is responsible for the curative side and comprises a large hospital of 350 beds and three smaller dispensaries for the treatment of out-patients.

The Public Health Division is responsible principally for environmental hygiene and sanitation. In a more specialised field greater attention is being paid to tuberculosis. It is intended in the future to lay more emphasis on the prevention of tuberculosis and towards this end one of the first priorities is the recruitment of a whole-time tuberculosis officer.

Preliminary plans have been produced for the construction of a new hospital.

759 The following medical staff were in the Colony at the end of 1952 :

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Private Practice</i>
Director of Medical Services	1			
Medical Superintendent	1			
Medical Superintendent, Clinic	1			
Surgical Specialist	1			
Medical Officers	9	3	3	11
Assistant Medical Officers	9			
Lady Assistant Medical Officers	2			
Matron	1			
Nursing Sisters	15	2		
Dental Officer (part time)	1			
Assistant Dental Officer	1			
Nursing Orderlies	148			

Expenditure

651 Central Government capital expenditure during 1951 was estimated at £13,000 and recurrent expenditure on the whole Medical Department was estimated at £155,000.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

[567] Because the population is continually increasing, there is still a
362 serious housing shortage and it is estimated that there are 25,000 squatters' huts in the Colony. Delay over the preparation of town planning schemes held up housing development, which is now getting under way. Outline town plans for most of the areas of the Colony are almost complete.

Government has already built 524 working-class houses at Sheikh Othman, with the assistance of a 33½ per cent grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. A further 240 houses are planned for the next two years. Several of the large employers of labour have embarked on extensive housing schemes for their staff.

SOCIAL SERVICES

35

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Department are, in the main, not yet in existence in Aden. Labour and social welfare are grouped in one department staffed by a European Labour and Welfare Officer and a trained Arab assistant. There is an increasing number of voluntary organisations which carry out excellent welfare work, and the main object up to the present has been to encourage these. The aim has been twofold: (a) to organise the considerable flow of charity in order that the maximum benefit can be obtained, and (b) to create a band of voluntary workers in social welfare. During 1952 the sum of £10,000 was donated by the public to Children's Welfare, the Society for the Blind, and the Association of Boys' Clubs.

The local voluntary societies, excluding private charities and church missions, are:

- Aden Boy Scouts Association.
- Aden Girl Guides Association.
- St. John Ambulance Association.
- Aden Women's Voluntary Services.
- Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
- Aden Women's Club.
- Government Guards' Family Association.
- Aden Society for the Blind.
- Children's Institute Standing Committee.
- Association of Boys' Clubs.
- Aden Protectorate Levies Wives' Club.
- Aden Sports Association.
- Aden Ladies Child Welfare Committee.
- King Edward VII Dispensary.
- Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.

The Social Welfare Advisory Council has met 13 times since its inception in August, 1950.

In April, 1952, the film and cinema service provided by the former Public Relations and Information Office were taken over by the Labour and Welfare Department. A small van was purchased and at least 30 shows a month were given by the mobile 16 mm. projector. The programmes consist of British news and films of educational and general interest. Small clubs, open spaces, and hospital wards form the theatres.

The two main events to report are a Children's Welfare Week (26th February to 3rd March, 1952) and the opening of the Reilly Centre for the Blind (23rd October, 1952). Also worthy of special mention was the attendance of two Aden Scouters, both locally born Arabs, at the world Indaba held at Gilwell Park near London.

Children's Welfare Week was an outstandingly successful effort by voluntary workers. Children and adults of various communities took part—Arab, European, Indian and Somali. The week was organised by the Children's Institute Standing Committee, a body of voluntary

747 workers sponsored by the Welfare Advisory Council. During the week the Governor opened two play centres. The proceeds of the week were £4,875.

In July, 1951, the Aden Society for the Blind was founded. It is affiliated to the British Empire Society for the Blind and over 300 blind people are registered. Apart from the training made available in braille and handicrafts at the Reilly Centre, the Society has also organised a medical survey to ascertain the causes of blindness, and initiated treatment, in a district of the Western Aden Protectorate. The expedition under the direction of Dr. S. E. Crookery, which lasted a month, was sponsored by the British Empire Society for the Blind, which generously contributed £500 towards the expenses. Blind women are also visited in their homes by voluntary workers from the Aden Women's Voluntary Services, and on their recommendation assistance in kind is provided from the funds of the Society for the Blind.

857 At the end of 1952 there were three children's play centres in Aden. Two of these are in Crater and one at Tawahi. Equipment has been provided and a salaried supervisor attends daily from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. to organise games. The first of these centres, opened in 1951, was made possible by a gift of £750 from the Indian community. The others were financed from the proceeds of Children's Work. At least three other centres are planned for the near future.

575 The Association of Boys' Clubs is a small organisation less than three years old, which to date has opened four clubs. There is an immense opportunity for valuable work here, limited at present chiefly by the lack of suitable club leaders.

747 The only relief organisation is the Aden Central Poor Relief Committee, which administers an annual Government grant of £3,750 with a small additional income from investments. Some 800 persons are assisted each year.

738 The probation service for juvenile offenders has proved its value for Aden boys on first offence charges. For homeless Protectorate and Yemeni boys in trouble, a satisfactory method of treatment has yet to be found. In the absence of a full-time probation officer it has not been possible to extend the service to adults. There is no special children's court, no correctional school, nor any Borstal Institution in the Colony. The following are the juvenile probation figures for the two years:

	1951	1952
Number on probation at 1st January	10	13
Total new cases during the year	49	47
Number on probation at 31st December	13	22
Probation completed satisfactorily	30	34
Probation orders revoked	5	4

857 The Aden Boy Scouts Association continues to flourish; there are 10 groups in which a total of 400 boys receive Scout training designed to assist them in becoming good citizens.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

1951

In 1951, 24 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the 414
more important :

The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1951), which made it an offence for any person to employ children as coal coolies, an employment unsuitable for children.

The Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951), which consolidated and 505
amended the statutory powers of the Trustees of the Port of Aden. It replaced the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888 (Bombay Act V of 1888).

The Income Tax Ordinance (No. 5 of 1951), which repealed and 651
replaced the former Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 67), which was based on the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, and introduced up-to-date legislation based on the model Income Tax Ordinance advocated by the Secretary of State. The change involved no departure from the basic principles governing the incidence and scope of the tax but was directed solely to securing better and more practical machinery.

The Criminal Courts (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1951), the 695
primary purpose of which is to do away with warrant case procedure in trials and to replace it with a consolidated procedure similar in principle to that in summons cases. This is to avoid the unnecessary prolongation of proceedings in warrant cases which that procedure entailed.

The Pensions (Increase) Ordinance (No. 10 of 1951), which intro- 657
duced a scale of increases of pensions payable to officers who retired on pension prior to 1st January, 1946.

The Coinage and Currency Ordinance (No. 11 of 1951), under which 652
the currency issued by the East African Currency Board replaced the existing Indian currency prescribed as legal tender under the provisions of the Coinage and Currency Ordinance (Cap. 25).

The Exchange Control (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1951), which provided for the making of ancillary Exchange Control Regulations to replace certain portions of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941.

The Stamp Duty (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13 of 1951), which 651
changed the method of paying stamp duty from the affixing of special adhesive stamps to rubber or metal stamped endorsements. Fees not exceeding Shs.2 may still, if desired, be paid by adhesive stamps but those stamps shall be ordinary postage stamps.

The Court Fees (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 15 of 1951), which effected a change in the method of paying court fees by making provision for the collection and denotation of all court-fees, irrespective of amount, by endorsement, but as a matter of convenience small fees not exceeding Shs.2 may optionally be collected and denoted by ordinary postage stamps.

ADEN COLONY

- 651** The Tobacco Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1951), which allowed a draw-back of tax in the case of export of tobacco by air as well as by sea, defined more clearly the meaning of importation and removed any doubt that it is an offence for any person to deal in tobacco issued to Her Majesty's Forces at duty-free or reduced duty rates.
- 494** The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 of 1951), which empowered the licensing authority to suspend the registration of a motor vehicle until any defects in such vehicle are satisfactorily remedied. It also made provision for a fixed date for the expiration and renewal of driving licences.
- 657** The Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 19 of 1951), which extended the present option of officials to retire or be retired at the age of 45 years for a further period of three years until 31st March, 1955.
- 651** The Stamp Duty (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 20 of 1951), which exempted from stamp duty receipts given in respect of sums of money exceeding \$5s.30 paid by way of salary, wages, pensions or allowances. This exception applies to members of Her Majesty's Forces as well as to persons in civilian employment.

1952

In 1952, 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important :

- The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1952), which granted additional relief in respect of expenses incurred by a tax-payer in sending a child to school or other training establishment outside the Colony, where no suitable educational institution exists in the Colony.
- 453** The Banking Ordinance (No. 2 of 1952), which is designed to control the establishment and operation of banks in the Colony. It is a measure intended to protect the public from persons carrying on banking business with inadequate financial resources or of whose financial reliability there may be reasonable doubt.
- 469** The Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance (No. 4 of 1952), which provided safeguards against the dangers which might arise to the life and health of the community if certain essential services were interrupted. Such services include the provision of water and electricity, health services, etc. It provided that reference of trade disputes in essential services should be made to an Arbitration Tribunal, whose decision would be binding on both employers and employees, and also that lockouts by employers in such services and strikes by their employees were an offence.
- This Ordinance is binding on the Crown as there are essential services in the Colony operated by the Government or by Her Majesty's Forces.
- The Ordinance has not yet been brought into operation.
- 637** The Prevention of Corruption Ordinance (No. 5 of 1952), which introduced more effective measures to combat bribery and corruption.
- 494** The Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third Party Risks) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1952), which introduced compulsory insurance of motor vehicles in

LEGISLATION

39

respect of injury to third parties. This legislation is similar to that which has existed in the United Kingdom for many years. 494

The Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1952), which made it an offence for a person to practice medicine in the Colony unless registered under the Ordinance. It has also deleted the provision under which the practice of native systems was permitted, since treatment by qualified practitioners is now available in the Colony. 759

The Ordinance also made provision for the control of the sale and publication of advertisements of cures. (278)

The Distribution of German Enemy Property Ordinance (No. 9 of 1952), which was based on the Distribution of German Enemy Property Act, 1949, of the United Kingdom, and which made local provision for the collection, realisation and distribution of property in the Colony which belonged to German owners on 3rd September, 1939. It provided that creditors in the Colony should have a first charge on such assets in Aden. 448 425

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1952), which prohibited the carriage or conveyance of animals in such a manner as to cause them unnecessary suffering. It also enabled rules to be made to regulate the conditions under which animals should be carried by sea. 231

The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 14 of 1952), which made it obligatory for persons publishing newspapers to give security for any damages which a court may award against them in a libel suit. It also provided for the correction of articles and other reports in local newspapers which contain factual statements which either are false or distorted. 304

The Port Ordinance (No. 15 of 1952), which amended and consolidated the law relating to the Port of Aden and matters ancillary thereto. It replaced the Indian Ports Act, 1908, and also the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927. 505

The Port Trust (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1952), which authorised the Trustees of the Port of Aden to raise money by way of loans or temporary borrowing in order to carry out the duties imposed upon them under the principal Ordinance. It also gave statutory recognition to the practice that all port dues, fees and charges should be credited to the Trustees.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 of 1952), which brought within the scope of the principal Ordinance locally engaged civilian staff of departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. In Aden this virtually means local civilians employed by Her Majesty's Forces. 464 465

It also increased the minimum payment of compensation, in the case of injury to a workman resulting in permanent total incapacity, from Shs.1,000 to Shs.1,500 and the maximum from Shs.15,000 to Shs.18,000 which latter amount represents 24 months' earnings of a workman whose monthly earnings do not exceed Shs.750.

This Ordinance has not yet been brought into force.

The Government Councils (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1952),

which provided mainly for the better enforcement of discipline in the Police

000 which provided mainly for the better enforcing of discipline in the Force.

652 The General Loan and Stock Ordinance (No. 20 of 1952), which set out the terms and conditions under which loans may be raised by the Government of Aden Colony under separate legislation and provided for the creation of Aden Colony stock. It is similar in form to legislation passed in other Colonies.

The General Local Loan Ordinance (No. 21 of 1952), which set out the terms and conditions under which loans may be raised locally in the Colony by the issue of debentures by the Government of the Colony under separate legislation. It is similar in form to legislation passed in other Colonies.

The Trustee Investment in Aden Government Securities Ordinance (No. 22 of 1952), which provided safeguards to facilitate the investment of trust and other funds in the United Kingdom in Aden Government securities.

871 The Education Ordinance (No. 23 of 1952), which made provision for control of education in the Colony. This legislation was necessitated by the expansion of both Government and private education.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

692 Aden Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. Appeals from the Supreme Court are heard by Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

There are subordinate civil and criminal courts. Subordinate civil business is transacted by the Court of Small Causes. This Court is presided over by the Chief Magistrate, who is the Judge of the Small Causes Court, assisted by one of the other two Magistrates as additional Judge. In addition, there are Magistrate's Courts at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman.

671 The criminal system of law is based on that of India, modified by local ordinances. The Indian Penal Code is in force in the Colony.

691 The commonest type of litigation is that between landlord and tenant under the Aden Rent Restriction Ordinance and the majority of the suits under this head are claims by landlords for possession against their tenants.

674 The numbers of the civil and criminal cases filed in the Courts of the Colony during the years 1951 and 1952 were as follows:

Supreme Court

	1951	1952
Original Criminal	3	5
Criminal Appeals	77	123
Criminal Revision	22	15
Original Civil	476	366
Civil Appeals	19	22

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

41

In addition the Supreme Court disposed of a large number of matters dealing with personal status where in the case of Muslims Sharia Law is applied. 674
691

Magistrates' Courts

	1951	1952
Criminal Cases	10,172	9,262
Civil Cases	758	840

POLICE

Establishment

The responsibility for the maintenance of law and order within the Colony and the islands of Perim and Kamaran is vested in a Commissioner of Police and the following was the approved establishment of his Force for 1952: 625

	Officers	CA. Inspectors, Inspectors & Sub-Insps.	Cadets	Other Ranks
Civil Police	8	20	4	369
Armed Police	2	12	—	321
Little Aden Refinery detachment	14	18	—	112
Total Establishment	24	50	4	802

The Civil Police are employed on the prevention and detection of crime. The Armed Police is a task force and is available for any duties which are outside the scope of the Civil Police. Civil Police are trained in normal police duties but the Armed Police are trained more as soldiers than policemen.

Approval was given in the latter part of the year for the provision of additional police for the Aden Petroleum Refinery project at Little Aden where over 10,000 people of all races are expected to be employed during construction, which started in November, 1952, and is expected to continue for about two and a half years.

Organisation

The Colony is divided into four Police Divisions each under the command of a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police with Chief Inspectors or Inspectors in charge of Police Stations.

The Commissioner deals with Divisions direct assisted by a Deputy Commissioner, who is responsible for the administration of the Force, and a Superintendent who is responsible for crime investigation and collection of intelligence.

The Armed Police occupy barracks strategically situated in the old town of Crater. They are commanded by a Superintendent who is responsible for their administration, discipline and training, assisted by an Assistant Superintendent. The Armed Police provide detachments for duty on the islands of Kamaran and Perim.

Recruitment and Training

Vacancies in the rank of constable are filled mainly by recruiting either local Arabs or Arabs from the Protectorate. The training course lasts for three months.

42

ADEN COLONY

625 The standard of literacy is very low and many of the recruits can neither read nor write Arabic. Only a few are able to read and write simple English. Evening schools were started in June, 1952, by arrangement with the Director of Education who provided teachers and allowed the use of classrooms at three schools.

212 Athletics were revived and a very good meeting was held in December, 1952.

CRIME

SERIOUS AND MINOR CASES IN 1952.

674

Offences under the Indian Penal Code	Cases Reported	Taken to Court	Convicted	Under Investigation	No. of Juveniles Convicted
Homicide	3	1	1	1	—
Other offences against the person :					
(a) Attempted Murder	2	2	2	—	—
(b) Rape and unlawful carnal knowledge	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Unnatural offences	7	4	4	—	—
(d) Other offences	191	158	116	10	3
Malicious injury to property	5	2	2	—	—
Other offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injury to property) :					
(a) Theft	717	547	264	38	25
(b) House-breaking	186	63	49	4	5
(c) Criminal & house trespass	42	28	23	3	—
(d) Other	235	121	106	3	2
Total	1,409	727	567	59	37
Minor Acts	3,429	3,229	3,389	14	18

1952 saw an increase of 33 per cent in serious crime compared with 1951. The rise in crime coincided with an apparent very marked increase in the population. Thefts rose by 43 per cent and house breakings by 34 per cent.

368 Other Police Duties

625 Fire Fighting. Twelve fires were attended and dealt with by the police.

167 Immigration and Passports. There was an increase in 1952 of 30 per cent in the number of immigrants as compared with 1951. Seven hundred and four new entry permits were issued and over 19,000 people were dealt with by the Immigration Officers. Over 10,770 people left the Colony.

486

The number of travel documents issued in 1952 was 4,250, an increase of 60 per cent over the previous year. The work increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to employ an officer on full-time duty from August, 1952.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

43

Licensing of Vehicles. £19,756 was collected in fees in 1952 and £15,386 in 1951. The increase was mainly due to the arrival of vehicles in the Colony in connection with the construction of the refinery at Little Aden. 651
494

The number of driving licences issued in 1952 was 1,423 compared with 968 in 1951.

Traffic Accidents. There were 384 accidents on the roads of the Colony in 1952 and 242 in 1951. The number of persons killed was 25 in 1952 and 11 in 1951. 165

Licensing of Arms. Very strict control over the licensing of arms is maintained and licences to possess arms are only issued after the most careful enquiries have been made. An amnesty was proclaimed in October, 1952, advising persons in possession of unlicensed firearms to license them or hand them over to the Police. 411
659

PRISONS

General

The Aden Prison is the only penal institution in the Colony and provides accommodation for all convicted offenders, irrespective of age and length of sentence, persons committed to prison on remand, and deportees awaiting deportation. In addition, the prison is declared a place of detention for persons of unsound mind with criminal tendencies. 697

Approximately 73 per cent of the convicted prisoners come from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and neighbouring territories. Almost all of them are illiterate and very primitive.

Administration of the prison follows the practice adopted in Indian and most colonial prisons and is governed by the Prison Ordinance.

Staff

The prison is under the control of a part-time Superintendent who is assisted by a jailer, an assistant jailer and two clerks. The wardens, including instructors, numbered 38.

Prisoners

The total commitments to prison was 2,184 in 1952, compared with 1,949 in 1951. The daily average of prisoners of all classes was 179 in 1952 as against 134 in 1951. Prisoners admitted to prison on conviction are divided into two categories, first offenders and re-offenders. The percentages of first offenders and re-offenders were 54 and 46 respectively.

Discipline

Order and discipline among the prisoners were well maintained during the period.

Health

The general state of health of all prisoners was satisfactory. The daily average sick was 3.2 in 1952, as against 3.3 in 1951. There was no serious illness among the prison inmates during 1952. A Medical

ADEN COLONY

697 Officer from the Civil Hospital attends the prison dispensary daily. There is a full-time hospital assistant to assist the doctor.

Education

Rehabilitation and education of prisoners is difficult to achieve; most of them are illiterate and very few are serving long sentences. An attempt is made to give them rudimentary lessons in English and Arabic. Those who can read either English or Arabic are able to borrow books.

Training

All convicted prisoners are put to work and are trained in one of the following crafts: cane work, weaving, carpet making, tailoring and carpentry. In addition, the prisoners are employed on stone-breaking, shoe-repairing, gardening, cooking, washing and water drawing.

An earnings scheme has been recommended by the Board of Prison Visitors and the question of its introduction is under consideration.

There is no extra-mural work in operation at present.

Remission System

A convicted prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for a period exceeding one month may by industry and good conduct earn a remission of up to one-third of his sentence.

After-Care

No after-care arrangements for prisoners on their release as yet exist.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

WATER SUPPLY

365 The water supply is obtained from bore-wells situated at Sheikh
[312] Othman, some eight miles from the principal industrial and residential areas. No treatment other than chlorination is required, though the water has a rather high percentage of dissolved salts.

The average daily consumption is about two and a half million gallons. The following figures show the increase in the consumption of water between 1930 and 1952:

	1930	1951	1952
	<i>Million</i>	<i>Million</i>	<i>Million</i>
	<i>gallons</i>	<i>gallons</i>	<i>gallons</i>
Water raised from boreholes	710.5	767.0	901.9
Water consumed by civil population	235.0	264.0	293.6
Water sold to shipping	73.0	82.3	88.7
Water consumed by Military	158.5	189.0	227.9
Water used in Public Gardens	142.9	56.9	28.5
Other purposes (including water unaccounted for)	101.5	174.8	263.2

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND PUBLIC WORKS 45

A new three-million gallon reservoir and a new pump-house will be completed in 1953. 365

The waterworks are operated by the Public Works Department.

Revenue derived from the sale of water during 1951 and 1952 was £733,740 and £866,900 and expenditure was £756,950 and £864,035 respectively. 652

ELECTRICITY

A public supply of electricity was instituted in 1926 and the plant consisted initially of three 330 kVA. turbo-generating sets with oil fire boilers. By the end of 1947 various extensions had taken place and the installed capacity consisted of two 1,200 kW. turbo-generating sets and one 750-kW. set, with corresponding boiler capacity. In addition, two 250 kW. diesel sets were installed in an adjacent power station. This capacity had not been increased by the end of 1952 and demand has extended the available capacity of the plant for some time. The Electricity Department provides supplies to both civilian and military consumers, but in recent years it has been necessary to operate military standby plant during peak periods. 365

The following are the particulars of the present supply :

Generation and HT distribution : 6,600 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles.

Local distribution LT supply : 400/230 volts, 3 phase, 4 wire.

The following are the particulars of generation, revenue and consumers for 1951 and 1952 :

Year	Units Generated	Total Revenue	Number of Consumers
1951	12,175,971	£151,623	5,281
1952	14,167,635	£231,244	6,131

A new power station is under construction which will comprise initially two 5,000-kW. sets with the necessary boiler capacity. Work is expected to be completed early in 1954.

PUBLIC WORKS

Buildings

Contractors have completed or are in the process of building the following offices and quarters : 653

10 Experimental Class 'C' houses, Hedjuff.

4 houses for subordinate staff, Electricity Department.

6 erectors' quarters, New lower Station.

10 servants' quarters, Officers' Houses, Khormaksar.

4 houses for Government officers, Khormaksar.

3 blocks of 'A' Class flats, Maalla.

15 houses for subordinate staff, Crater.

Aden College (see Chapter 7).

4 sweepers' quarters, Crater.

8 offices for the Income Tax Department.

New Printing Press Building

Extensions and additions to the 'Internity Clinic, Crater.

Conversion of the old Protectorate College to a block of 4 flats.

Facing P46(A)

504



MAALA HARBOUR AND FORESHORE

396



SHIPBUILDING YARD IN THE COLONY

Facing p 46 (B)

365



NEW POWER STATION UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN
THE COLONY

493



STREET SCENE IN THE COLONY

Facing 8D 46 (c)

312



HAND-OPERATED IRRIGATION IN THE PROTECTORATE

[23]



ANIMAL-OPERATED IRRIGATION IN THE PROTECTORATE

346



THE MOSQUE IN KAMBAN

000



ROMAD F. WILLY MOVING HOUSE IN THE PROTECTORATE
Falling P. 46 (D)

46

ADEN COLONY

653 A considerable amount of building work has also been undertaken departmentally, the principal items being :

120 working-class quarters, Sheikh Othman.

Extensions to P.W.D. Office, Crater.

Telephone Test Hut, Khormaksar, Crater and Sheikh Othman.

New roofs to 12 Police Quarters, Maala.

All public buildings have been kept in reasonable repair and minor improvements effected where necessary.

Draft schemes with preliminary estimates have been prepared for the Girls' College, the new hospital and swimming pools at Socra Island and Tawahi.

Building by the public has increased considerably. One hundred and eighty-three permanent building permits were issued and 188 plots of land leased for the erection of residential, commercial, and industrial premises in 1951. Two hundred and eighty permits were granted in 1952.

Because of the acute shortage of accurate survey data in the Fortress area, various survey projects have been arranged by contract. This held up sale of land but 68 leases were completed in 1952.

Roads

A new Executive Engineer was appointed.

The work of macadamising main roads in the developed areas has continued and several streets have been surfaced during the year.

Work was completed on a new road from Sheikh Othman via United Salt Works to the Rubble Mound, and a survey made of a projected access road via Aldross Valley to the "Plateau" above Crater.

Work was also in hand on the construction of the new St. Mary's Bridge, Crater, which will provide a considerably improved alignment connecting the Esplanade and Main Pass Roads. A subway for foot traffic will be a feature of the construction.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

504 The Port of Aden affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught ; vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tide. The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet ; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels ; five second-class berths, including one oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size ; eight third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line ; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the

COMMUNICATIONS

47

506 Port of Aden during 1951 was 4,338 with an aggregate tonnage of 18,715,839 and in 1952 the number was 4,620 with a tonnage of 20,477,679.

The number of country craft which entered the port during 1951 was 1,816 with an aggregate tonnage of 145,916 and in 1952 the number was 1,685 with a tonnage of 130,003.

The following table shows the nationality, number and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during 1951 and 1952 :

Nationality	1951		1952	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
British	2,355	11,115,667	2,381	11,451,779
French	107	569,062	121	628,009
Italian	295	895,565	329	1,153,827
American	216	981,976	214	948,655
Others	1,365	5,153,569	1,575	6,295,409
	4,338	18,715,839	4,620	20,477,679

ROADS

[498] There are no railways in the Colony and communication between the townships is by road.

499 The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and the carriage-ways vary in width from 20 feet to about 40 feet. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed. There are about eight miles of streets in the bazaar areas which have not yet been made up. and when funds and materials permit, existing unmade roads are surfaced.

The Colony has :

Bituminous Macadam Roads	Water-bound Macadam Roads	Unmade Roads	Miles Total
57.20	7.30	11.97	76.47

[494] The total number of licensed vehicles was 3,215.

CIVIL AVIATION

508 There are two airfields in the Colony, Khormakur, the official airport, and Sheikh Othman, maintained as a stand-by. Khormakur is controlled by the Royal Air Force which provides the Air Traffic Control, Flight Information and Meteorological facilities.

509 The construction of a civil airport within the limits of the Royal Air Force aerodrome at Khormakur was completed early in 1952 and the new terminal building was officially opened by the Governor on 1st May, 1952. Arrangements are being concluded for International Aeradio Limited to instal and operate a Civil Aviation Aeromobile Communication Service and three W/T point-to-point circuits connecting with Karachi and Bahrain, Nairobi and Mogadishu, and Khartoum and Asmara. These services will commence early in 1953.

509 The Colony has been served by five international airlines : Aden

509 Airways Limited, Air India International, B.O.A.C., Ethiopian Airlines Incorporated, and Mitrair. Aden Airways Limited connects Aden Colony with the Protectorate through its twice weekly service to Mukhras and weekly service to Riyān, with extensions on alternate weeks to Qatn and Ghuraf. The Company also maintained twice weekly services to and from Cairo through Asmara, Port Sudan and Jeddah, with a weekly stop at Kamaran, Djibouti and Asab. A weekly service was operated to and from Khartoum via Djibouti and Asmara. Another weekly service operated to Hargissa, Mogadishu and Mombasa. Hargissa was the final destination of a flight operating weekly through Berbera. Aden Airways flights to Ethiopia operated weekly to Dire-Dawa returning via Djibouti, and twice weekly to Addis Ababa via Djibouti and Dire-Dawa (omitting Dire-Dawa on one outward flight). A weekly service was inaugurated by Aden Airways to Karachi via Riyān and Bahrain but was subsequently withdrawn through restrictions being imposed by the Saudi Arabian authorities on flights across the "Empty Quarter".

Air India International, using Constellation aircraft, operated a weekly service from Bombay to Nairobi via Karachi and Aden without commercial rights on the sector Aden-Nairobi. A fortnightly tourist service using Skymaster aircraft on the same route was added in December, 1952.

B.O.A.C. commenced a weekly return service with Hermes aircraft on the route London-Rome-Cairo-Aden-Nairobi in May, 1952.

Ethiopian Airlines Inc. operated a daily passenger/freight service by Dakota between Addis Ababa and Aden via Dire-Dawa and Djibouti with one additional weekly passenger service. After the federisation of Ethiopia and Eritrea one of the freighter services was re-routed and another service added.

Mitrair commenced operations to Aden with Viking aircraft in May, 1951, maintaining a twice weekly service from Cairo via Asmara calling at Khartoum and Jeddah alternately.

A steady increase has been apparent in the number of civil aircraft landing in the Colony. Landings during 1952 totalled 1,713 compared with 1,498 in 1951.

POSTS

205 There are four post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are also 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Protectorate. Money order business is transacted at the four post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at Kamaran. The following items of mail were dealt with:

1951	1952
4,958,800	5,723,600

206 An automatic telephone system is in operation in Aden and Sheikh عثمان. An overseas radio-telephony service provides communication with the United Kingdom and Kenya and in 1952 the service was extended to certain places on the continent of Europe and to the

PRESS, BROADCASTING AND INFORMATION SERVICES 206

United States of America and Canada. In 1951 there were 1,450 telephones in use and in 1952 there were 1,486.

The telephone service cannot cope with the demands made upon it and plans to extend it were completed in 1951. It is hoped that in 1954 it will be possible to meet all demands.

There is no internal telegraph system conducted by Government. External cable telegraphic communication is provided by Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd., and they also operate various services to places including Perim Island, Kamaran, Mukalla and Sal'oon.

There were 1,022 radio receiving licences issued in 1951 and 1,044 in 1952.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting and Information Services

PRESS

The following are the more important periodicals published in Aden: 207

Official Government Gazette	English Weekly
Reuters Bulletin	English Daily (Rounded) for subscribers only.
Fatat Al Jezirah	Arabic Weekly
Al Nahda	Arabic Weekly
Akhbar Al Jum'ah	Arabic Weekly
Al Fadool	Arabic Weekly

During 1951-52 a sum of £31,965 was provided to set up a Government printing press. The building of the premises was begun in November, 1951, but the machinery and equipment had not been entirely installed by the end of 1952.

BROADCASTING

There is no local broadcasting system in the Colony. Reasonably 207 good reception, however, is possible throughout the year from the B.B.C. and from stations in the Middle East which broadcast regular programmes in English and Arabic.

Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd. have a station which can be used on request.

INFORMATION SERVICES

In March, 1952, the Public Relations and Information Office was 204 closed down and most of its activities absorbed into other Government departments, a move undertaken in the interests of economy and in the belief that increased efficiency and service to the public would result. 546

The main activities of the Office prior to March, 1952, were the publication of bulletins in English and Arabic on departmental activities and special topics of interest, the arrangement of occasional press conferences with departmental heads, and the regular distribu-

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ADEN COLONY

- 647 tion of newsmen to commercial cinemas and the supply of periodicals
 204 and official pictorial matter to institutions and interested persons in the
 346 Colony and Protectorate. In addition, regular showings were given
 to the public and to clubs of news and documentary films in English
 and Arabic, an activity later brought within the sphere of the Labour
 and Welfare Department.
- 362 Three public reading rooms were maintained in the Protectorate and
 have continued to be well patronised.

Chapter 13 : General

ARCHAEOLOGY

- 172 In 1950 and 1951 the American Foundation for the Study of Man
 carried out two short seasons of excavation in Beihan under the
 archaeological supervision of Professor W. F. Albright. The main
 site examined, that of Hagar Kohlan, was already known from inscriptions,
 to be the ruins of Timna, the capital of the ancient kingdom of
 Qataban. The area of the walled city covered some 70 acres and
 excavation revealed a number of very substantial and well constructed
 stone buildings. The city appeared to have been totally destroyed by
 fire about the end of the 1st Century B.C. A section cut in a subsidiary
 mound produced a long series of pottery types thought to show more
 or less continuous occupation from the 13th Century B.C. down to the
 Middle Ages. A large number of inscriptions found in both sites and
 elsewhere in Wadi Beihan are in course of being published by Dr. A.
 Jamme of Louvain.

ARCHIVAL SURVEY

- 217 In October, 1952, Dr. A. Tounsiot, the Chief Archivist to the
 Government of Mauritius, arrived to conduct a preliminary survey of
 Government archives and records. Though the survey was not complete
 at the end of the year it was clear that substantial progress in the
 method of preserving and cataloguing the records of the Colony would
 call for greatly improved storage facilities and expert staff.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

- 362 Adult education in Aden has not reached a stage where cultural
 activities flourish spontaneously; nor, since the closing down of the
 British Council, is there any cultural centre outside the Department of
 Education. The nearest approach to such a centre and in itself a
 legacy of the British Council is the Lake Library.

This library has been built up over a period of twelve years and now
 contains 10,000 volumes; these include Arabic and Urdu books and a
 reference library. The reading room, which is provided with a wide
 selection of periodicals and is comfortably furnished, is extremely
 popular in the evening. The library has a large and growing membership
 of Europeans who are quick to appreciate its worth. The Arab

GENERAL

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membership, at present regrettably small, is increasing, and it is to be hoped that when the books are housed in the new library building which is to be situated in the centre of Crater, its greater accessibility will encourage more Arabs to join. 368

There is no tradition of pictorial art in South-West Arabia and practically no native handicrafts, therefore it is unusually difficult for the local Arab to produce anything original or characteristic, and his attempts at self-expression are all influenced by foreign art and have none of the freshness of primitive or aboriginal painting. He is indeed a late-comer to all the finer arts and consequently lacks taste and spontaneity. Nevertheless, the urge for self-expression is there, and the Aden Arts Club came into being specifically with the idea of encouraging people of all races interested in painting to meet together. In this it has been only partially successful as once again the European element tends to submerge the Arab. 532 575 543

In the last three years the Arts Club has sponsored three exhibitions of painting (two of which included handicrafts) and these exhibitions have certainly caused a quickening of interest even if they have produced no more tangible result. Though the show of talent is unimpressive, it is too early to demand standards and the aim is to arouse interest and stimulate endeavour. The same purpose is being pursued amongst the women, and here the standard of handicrafts, as produced by the Aden Protectorate Levies Wives' Club, has shown marked improvement—possibly because they are quick to grasp that good work can command a good market. Such incentive is excellent, and it is a pity that it is inapplicable to the less functional arts.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

- 131 THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47' N. and longitude 45° 10' E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the southern coast of Arabia. It comprises :
- 361 (a) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.
- [7/2] (b) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.
- (c) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area, and it is on the Little Aden Peninsula that the new refinery and township are being built.
- (d) The island of Perim.
- 133 The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation ; 504 Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.
- 361 508 The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines, the golf course and polo ground.
- 133 It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula.
- 241 Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Township Authority, and there are 245 some privately-owned date-palms there. Hiswa also has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.
- 133 Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky and rather flat in appearance ; its highest point, about a mile 134 northward at its southern extremity is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the 504 southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and a small air landing ground.

HISTORY

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The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon—that is, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sand storms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

The rainfall is extremely scanty, and in some years non-existent, but as much as eight inches have been known to fall in a year.

Chapter 2: History

Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade-route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade-route between the East and West does today, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up to the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of considerable significance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years, when the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove the Turks out; Aden thus came for a period under the Imams of Sana. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his sultanate.

The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. The plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden led to the capture of Aden by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The need to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes because of the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to the occupation of Aden by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has risen from 500 to 300,000 (according to the latest estimate).

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504 The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that
 131 it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil.
 459 It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade routes
 to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact
 that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in
 trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia,
 Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African coast.

175 Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the
 651 British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same
 year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and
 placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden.
 In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed
 Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in
 October, 1934, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed
 Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at
 Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

Chapter 3: Administration

642 Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the
 643 Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the consti-
 645 tution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is
 administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the Royal Instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony
 consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief
 Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such
 other persons as may from time to time be appointed by Her Majesty
 by any instructions or warrants under her sign manual and signet, or
 as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the
 Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty
 through one of her principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor
 may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the Royal
 Instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain
 the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein,
 he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an extra-
 ordinary Member of the Council.

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order,
 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden.
 The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the
 Governor as President, four *ex officio* members, not more than four
 official members and not more than eight unofficial members.

161 Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by
 226 an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The
 625 population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are
 659 fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. There is a small police
 detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

ADMINISTRATION

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Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication with Perim by marine cable, which became unserviceable in that year, and it was decided not to repair it. A wireless set is maintained by the Police. 206

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorates; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. In both the Western and the Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent. 443

The Protectorate includes the island of Socatra.

In addition under the provision of the Kamaran Order in Council 1940, the Governor of the Colony is also Governor of Kamaran, a small island about 200 miles north of Perim on the eastern shore of the Red Sea. This island was formerly the site of a quarantine station but the station has been reduced to a care and maintenance basis. 473

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are two local Government bodies in the Colony. The larger is known as Fortress Township Authority and the area governed embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 80,000 to 100,000. This area includes the Military and the R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 30,000 persons, nearly all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500. 132 161 261

The Fortress Township Authority now includes three elected members in addition to four nominated official and three nominated unofficial members. At the 1951 elections two Arabs and one Pakistani, who unfortunately died during the period of his service, were elected. At the by-election an Arab newspaper editor was elected. Both the general and the by-election passed off without incident. 632 666

The qualifications for a voter are Aden or British birth and two years' residence, or foreign birth and five years' residence. In addition a voter must be a male of over twenty-one years and own property worth Sh.1,500, or pay rent of Sh.18 a month, or have an income Sh.200 a month. A candidate must be of Aden or British birth and possess the qualifications of a voter. At the 1951 elections the electoral roll for the Fortress Township contained the names of 4,930 persons. In the Sheikh Othman Township Authority area the people are not so developed politically and a fully nominated Authority is retained with three officials, one Arab resident and one European resident as members. 446 632

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend various services of a municipal character, such as control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities and the control of building operations. 632

PORT ADMINISTRATION

A
504 The Port of Aden is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted
647 under the Aden Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1911). The Board is
 at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and
 eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman,
 are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies
 during this period are also filled by the Governor.

A
502 The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour
505 Master and nine pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by
 the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of
 Lighthouses.

A
504 The Port has continued to thrive throughout the period and there
 has been a further increase in the number and tonnage of ships using
 the harbour. There has been an increase in the number of ships
 calling for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the
 business done by the oil supplying companies. Coal bunkering has
 shown the falling off noticeable in previous years.

The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

A
804 Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of
 local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the franks, which is
 normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Chapter 5: Reading List for Colony and Protectorate

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113
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- A Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Disturbances in Aden in December, 1947.* Colonial No. 233, 1948. Price 9d. (by post 10½d.)
- Report on the Abyan Scheme, 1951.* Colonial No. 283, 1952. Price 8s. 6d. (by post 8s. 9d.)
- Blindness in British African and Middle East Territories, 1948.* Price 2s. 0d. (by post 2s. 2d.)

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(Obtainable, if in print, from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.)

- Official Gazette* (weekly). Subscription 30s. per year (includes legal supplements).
- Aden Protectorate Gazette* (quarterly). Subscription 7s. 6d. per year.
- General Map of the Colony of Aden* (Scale 1 inch = 4,116 feet). 7s. 6d.
- Report on Social Conditions and Welfare Services,* by M. H. KHALIFA.
- Annual Departmental Reports:* Agriculture (Aden Protectorate); Audit; Education; Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure; Financial; Medical and Sanitary; Police; Prison; Trade and Navigation; Veterinary; Aden Port Trust (published by the Aden Port Trust).

ADEN PROTECTORATE

PART IV

Chapter 1: General Review

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

642 The years 1951 and 1952 were marked by (a) Government penetration
 648 into the Upper Aulahi Sherikdom (Maan) at the invitation of the
 Ruler and the subsequent formation of the United Administration of
 Maan and Khalifa; (b) the conclusion of two Advisory Treaties with
 the Upper Aulahi Sheikh and Asihali Sultan (May and July, 1952)
 649 and a joint Advisory and Protectorate Treaty with His Highness the
 Sultan of Laherj; (c) the formation of the Fadli-Lower Yafa'
 Health Board; and (d) the formation of the Lower Aulahi Agency
 Council in Alwar (August, 1952).

Politically the period under review was one of consolidation and
 development of the administrations of the various States in the Pro-
 tectorate.

438 The Abyan Board did well in 1951 when it sold 9,290 bales of cotton
 for £867,002. In 1952 the rains were not so plentiful with the result
 that only 6,300 bales were sold for £725,810.

648 Relations with the neighbouring Kingdom of the Yemen remained
 difficult in spite of the *Modus Vivendi* Agreement concluded with it
 in London in January, 1951. Interference in affairs well inside the
 Protectorate boundary was a cause of friction.

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

622 In the Qu'atli and Kathiri States the main constitutional advance
 has been in the setting up of town and village councils to deal with
 local affairs.

659 Of necessity both Administrations have been preoccupied with
 measures to combat the threat of food shortage which must always be
 654 faced in this region of uncertain rainfall. The States and local author-
 653 ities have maintained dumps of grain, which are designed to tide over
 245 a period of scarcity before imports can arrive from the coast, and a
 periodical check is made on resources of motor transport to ensure
 that distribution of supplies is not held up by failure of camel traffic
 in an emergency. Positive measures have been taken to increase local
 food supplies. Funds have been allocated for loans to farmers to
 purchase pumps to increase areas of cultivation. Schemes for the
 rebuilding of dams and for flood control have been put into effect.
 Particular attention has been paid to the rehabilitation of date palms.

GENERAL REVIEW

39

There has been close co-operation between the two States; they jointly operate a workshop in Sai'un for repairs of pumps and agricultural machinery and maintain an Agricultural Department in the Wadi. 154 197

In the Wahidi Country an administration has been set up under the advice of a Political Officer. Progress in extending the administration to outlying areas has continued and a start has been made in local government in the few small towns of the area. Experiments have been carried out in cotton and sugar cultivation. 631 [242]

The Sultan of Mahra and Socatra died in February, 1932. In Socatra Sultan Isahin Ahmed Afrar has been elected his successor but he has not been given formal recognition by Government as his election has not yet been confirmed by the mainland chiefs.

Details of Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes in progress during the period are given in Appendix II at the end of the report.

PART V

Chapter 1: Population

- 161 The population of the Western Aden Protectorate is in the neighbourhood of 350,000, all Shafi'i Arabs. These figures are very approximate as no census of the population has been made. The population of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is estimated at about 300,000. There are no Jews now in the Eastern and Western Protectorates as they have all emigrated to Israel.
- 167

Chapter 2: Occupations and Wages

- 463 By far the most important occupation in the Aden Protectorate is agriculture, involving about 90 per cent of the population; other occupations are dyeing, weaving, fishing, and the preparation of hides and skins.
- 465 Wages vary greatly, generally from Shs. 1.50 to Shs. 3 per day. Working hours vary considerably: from April to October they amount to about 60 hours a week, but are considerably shorter from November to March. There are no labour organisations in the Protectorates.
- 467

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

- 652 The following is a summary of Her Majesty's Government's expenditure in the Protectorates for the years 1951-52 and 1952-53:

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE		
	1951-52	1952-53
	£	£
Staff and Miscellaneous	40,706	51,054
Government Guards (including W/T establishments)	68,602	84,858
Subsidies to Local Forces	3,411	2,801
Health	7,315	16,110
Education	3,213	7,753
Aden Protectorate College	2,229	—
Agriculture	10,158	14,083
	135,624	176,659

CURRENCY AND BANKING

61

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

	1951-52	1952-53	151
	£	£	
Staff and Miscellaneous	31,892	38,227	
Highland Bahala Legion	27,872	33,535	
Subsidies to Local Forces	8,658	11,357	
Education	4,787	5,326	
Health	6,721	*	
Agriculture	—	50	
Miscellaneous Services and Subsidies	501	671	
Famine Relief	183	246	
Information Services	—	188	
	<u>80,594</u>	<u>89,630</u>	

* The Health Services are now common to both Protectorates and are shown under Western Aden Protectorate.

Revenue and expenditure of States in the Protectorates which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows :

	1951-52		1952-53	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£	£	£
<i>Western Protectorate :</i>				
Fadhli	54,660	40,228	43,090	47,308
Lower Yafa'i	24,995	9,670	18,562	20,703
Dathina	7,369	8,630	10,663	8,795
Lower Aulaji	3,604	2,913	4,836	4,141
Amiri	8,788	6,574	8,334	9,275
Audhali	13,210	11,827	17,505	13,129
Upper Aulaji (Sheikhdom)	749	572	7,117	7,026
Subeishi	3,651	2,098	2,324	2,967
<i>Eastern Protectorate :</i>				
Qa'alti	286,941	220,587	245,824	244,547
Kathiri	39,240	28,186	30,810	32,126
Wahidi (Balhaf and Bin Ali)	11,375	10,213	9,235	11,031

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

In the Protectorate East African shillings and riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are used as currency. 136

There are no banks. 453

Chapter 5: Commerce

431 The principal imports are grain, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, benzoin, spices, cloth, cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap and glassware. The principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, sheep, goats and fish. All trading in both Protectorates is conducted by local traders.

The great bulk of trade with the Western Aden Protectorate goes by land through the town of Aden.

The only trade statistics available for the Eastern Aden Protectorate are those for trade passing through the port of Mukalla.

The value of imports passing through the Mukalla Customs during 1932 was Shs. 26,549,460, and the value of exports was Shs. 2,676,820; the quantity and value of main imports and exports were as follows:

IMPORTS

		Quantity	Value Shs.
Grain	cwt.	168,333	1,923,630
Dates	"	31,568	696,720
Sugar	"	19,776	1,599,340
Mulberries	"	6,087	378,500
Son Sim	"	9,005	756,950
Tea	lb.	102,055	510,200
Coffee and Husks	cwt.	5,565	473,350
Sheep and Goats	head	10,239	511,950
Ghee and Edible Oil	cwt.	8,173	1,828,900
Kerosene	gall.	186,376	512,500
Petrol	"	267,580	668,700
Cotton piece-goods	"	"	1,365,200
Cigarettes and Tobacco	"	"	156,570
Wood and Timber	"	"	427,860
Motor Vehicles and Accessories	"	"	526,250

EXPORTS

			Value Shs.
Tobacco	cwt.	12,235	1,674,530
Honey	lb.	30,790	227,940
Dates	cwt.	463	15,570
Lime	"	17,400	156,600
Dried Fish	"	6,026	361,560

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

Utilisation of agricultural land

Land for crop production is prepared for irrigation farming by flow ³¹² or by lift, and for dry farming, where there is a low rainfall and some ²⁴¹ runoff water, the land is terraced. The great bulk of the land in the ²⁹¹ Protectorates affords range conditions of light carrying capacity, particularly suited to camels, sheep and goats.

Land and water conservation and utilisation

All farming practices in the Aden Protectorates depend on a highly ³¹² developed system of conservation of land and water. In the highest areas, land is terraced for crop production and runoff water is led to these terraced fields in order to augment the water provided by actual precipitation: in the mid-altitude areas, mountain torrents are diverted to banded land laboriously reclaimed and made along the valley sides: below, where the river systems reach wider valley areas and plains, larger diversion works and miles of canal may be used to carry flood water to banded lands.

This process of water spreading, which is carried on in the lowest lying parts of the coastal plain, results in abundant supplies of underground water. Lift irrigation is practised in many areas and is, of course, of the greatest importance to the more arid north-easterly districts of the Protectorate. At present only supplies drawn from open wells, tapping the "phreatic" zone of water, are used.

Utilisation of land and water is governed by varying systems of ⁴²³ tribal and customary law. Where development schemes are now progressing, local authorities are being invited to modify such laws, where necessary, to meet the changing conditions.

Land Ownership

The policy, laws and regulations of each State vary but in general it may be said that the policy of the State is to reserve land ownership for the tribe and generally to tend to favour individual ownership as against State ownership. Land ownership is subject to tribal law and Mohammedan law.

Except for a small area in one district, land in the Protectorate is held by the indigenous inhabitants. The local State Governments are, in some cases, important owners of land.

Land is held in absolute ownership (Mulk), in trusts (Waqf), as dedicatory gifts (Nadr) and in a form of usufructuary tenure (Mankh), with near to freehold rights granted in one or two areas to those who have rendered outstanding service to the State.

Payment of a fixed rent in money is only found in a very few ⁴²⁷ specialised systems. Fixed payments in kind, found usually in areas where a high value is placed on land and water, are not general. The

427 principal system involves some form of share-tenancy in which the partners divide the crop after harvesting, threshing and winnowing charges and tithes and taxes have been paid in kind. In more fertile areas half of the crop is demanded of the tenant of flood irrigated land, while in the mountain terrace-farming areas a share of one-third is normally levied. In the arid eastern districts shares of one-tenth only may be asked. On lift irrigation systems share-tenancy arrangements vary greatly. In the East, the owner of the land and the well may take a one-tenth share. In the West, the owner of the land and the well may take up to one-half of the crop, though often a share of the seed used and a share in the labour working on the lift irrigation is provided by the landowner. The Qu'iri and Kathiri States have secured legal powers by an agricultural administrative order to further the consolidation of plots round suitable irrigation points, but so far it has been unnecessary to apply such orders.

647 The Department of Agriculture has initiated important programmes for the development of land and water resources. Of particular note is the Abyan Scheme in the Western Protectorate and the pump scheme in the Wadi Hadramout in the Eastern Protectorate. At the same time encouragement and organisation in the better use of the excellent indigenous systems of irrigation farming have been the main preoccupation in many districts.

423 Little satisfactory progress has been made in land settlement in the Abyan area. In the Eastern Protectorate, the States, advised by the
406 Residency, are actively encouraging groups of farmers to combine their holdings formerly watered by animal lift in order to make the co-operative use of the mechanical pump lifts an economic proposition.

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AGRICULTURE

Principal Crops, 1952

WESTERN PROTECTORATE

	Acres	Tons
Sorghum Millet	23,333	4,333
Bullrush Millet and other small millets	9,000	1,286
Wheat	3,000	2,000*
Barley	6,000	4,000*
Sesame	4,250	425
Cotton (long staple)	9,830	7,206 bales of 400 lb. lint*
Coffee	400	100

EASTERN PROTECTORATE

Sorghum Millet (lift and permanent flow irrigated)	3,000	2,400
Sorghum (flood irrigated)	4,000	400
Bullrush Millet and other small millets	1,500	300
Wheat	2,600	3,000
Date Palms	10,500	7,000

* Crops sown in 1951 and harvested in 1952.

PRODUCTION

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The above figures are derived from estimates checked by sampling, except in the case of the long-staple cotton for which actual figures are available. 24/

Outstanding yields of long-staple cotton have been obtained; yields of one ton of seed cotton with a ginning out-turn of 36 per cent often occur. Yields of irrigated wheat and barley are generally high; wheat yields of 1½ tons per acre are common in the lift-irrigated districts.

Crop Processing

Cotton Ginneries. Long-staple cotton is ginned in two ginneries operated by the Abyan Board, and the total output in the 1951-52 season was 7,206 bales. At the end of 1952 plans were in hand to combine ginning equipment at one ginnery in Lower Abyan. 248 249

Oil Mills. Throughout the Protectorate sesame is crushed in primitive presses and motor crushers worked by camel power.

Marketing

Crops for domestic consumption are sold direct by the producer to the consumer, or through merchants, or at markets which are often weekly events in the villages and towns of the Protectorate. 443

Tobacco is exported from the Protectorate by merchants who trade in the Colony of Aden and Middle East markets. 439

Substantial quantities of fresh produce, vegetables and fruit are exported from the Protectorate to the Colony to be sold in the Colony markets.

No marketing boards for export crops exist, but the Abyan Board is at the moment in sole control of the grading, ginning and export of long-staple cotton grown in the Protectorate. 248

Research

Research on cotton and cotton breeding is carried on by the Abyan Board. 242

In the Hadramaut, the Hadramaut States contribute funds to an experimental area supervised by an officer of the Department of Agriculture. In this area, which was opened in 1952, investigations on crop production, crop varieties, treatments and water duties have been started.

In the Western Protectorate many varieties of deciduous fruits and citrus have been introduced over the past 14 years, and it is considered that there are sufficient trees in bearing to start on nursery propagation of suitable types. Initial trials have been made at a high-altitude demonstration area on the Audhali Plateau.

Control of Pests and Diseases

Since 1942 efforts have been made, generally with success, to control locust breeding in the Protectorate, which is subject to constant invasions by locusts from other areas. The control of covered smut of sorghum by the use of sulphur for seed treatment has been introduced to areas where damage from this plant disease is common.

Hadhrumant 482

Agricultural Extension and Improvement Schemes

657 The main development scheme for irrigated land use is that in Abyan. A note on the scheme is given in Appendix I, page 54.

248 The extension work of the Department of Agriculture is carried on through departmental staff and through State agricultural departments where these exist. Extension work at the moment is mainly confined to a few selected subjects such as cotton growing, fruit and vegetable growing, and lift irrigation by pump.

406 *Cotton Growing Schemes (other than at Abyan).* Long-staple X.1730A cotton was introduced for cultivation to the Yaman district, and from an area of approximately 400 acres some 472,665 lb. of seed cotton were marketed.

241 In Aljawr, where X.1730A cotton was grown for the second season, 436,311 lb. of seed cotton were marketed from an effective area of 400 acres.

The Hadhrumant Pump Scheme. In the Hadhrumant there has been considerable development of lift irrigation by diesel-engine pumping units since 1943. It is claimed that 389 pump units with an estimated total horse-power of 3,640 have now been introduced. A large percentage of the units have been sold by the Hadhrumant States to local farmers on a deferred payment scheme.

In 1952 pump units irrigated 37 per cent of the total area under lift irrigation in the Hadhrumant. The average area irrigated per pump unit is estimated at 8.3 acres as compared with 2 acres by animal lift. The yield from pump irrigated crops in nearly all cases is found to exceed comparable animal lift irrigated crops. The schemes may be criticised on account of the high horse-power used for the irrigated area, but on the other hand with less working hours per day the machinery should theoretically last longer.

Credit Facilities

452 In the Western Protectorate advances have been made through Farmers' Associations, through the Abyan Board and through local States to assist farmers. In the Eastern Protectorate, particularly the Hadhrumant, large sums of money have been advanced since 1944 to enable farmers, or groups of farmers, to maintain local irrigation systems and to help farmers to buy pumping machinery by hire purchase. Little or no progress can be made in the development of agriculture without credit facilities.

Agricultural Department

647 The staff comprises the Director of Agriculture, four Agricultural Officers, one Assistant Agricultural Officer and nine Agricultural Instructors.

The Department is responsible for giving advice on agriculture and, in many areas, for the organisation and administration of agricultural development projects. During the financial year 1952-53 it budgeted to spend £19,000.

- 476 The Aden Farmers' Association was started with the nomination by the Regent of a chairman and managing committee of 12, assisted by a secretary. The committee functioned during 1952 as a kind of Agricultural Board to deal with local irrigation arrangements, cotton growing and marketing, and development work. It provided a useful link between the Department of Agriculture and the farming community.

FISHERIES

- 226 The same type of fishing is carried out in the Protectorates as in the Colony with more emphasis on beach seines. The most extensive fishery is the coast from Mukalla eastwards to beyond Qishn. In the winter months sardines of the *Sardinella* and *Danconneria* types are found together with *Scomberomerus* spp. and tunny. The Western Protectorate coast in winter generally supports an intensive fishery for anchovy (*Stolephorus indicus*) by beach seines. In addition a small shrimp is also caught by this method. The fisheries are localised but seasonal fishermen tend to follow the shoals along the coast.

Encircling gill nets, bottom nets and lift nets are little used in the Protectorates as local opinion is strongly opposed to methods of increasing yields for fear that the fish will become extinct.

- 439 Fishing is financed in the same way as in Colony by merchants. Fish, surplus to normal requirements, is salted and dried for export to India, Africa and Ceylon but there is considerable local consumption island. Dried sardines are used for camel fodder, tobacco fertiliser and human consumption. One fish factory for canning tunny and sardines, which was established in Mukalla in 1950 and which used an Italian trawler for supplies, has had to close down owing to lack of capital. Fish meal was also produced at this factory. No cold storage or ice-making plants exist.

- 435 Marketing arrangements are the same as in the Colony: fish prices are about 50 per cent lower for the consumer in the Protectorate.

- 226 The sardine fishery which had failed for three years showed signs of revival in the early winter of 1951 along the Eastern Protectorate coast. Shoals of larger fish were also abundant and the upward trend has again been noticed in the winter of 1952.

- 654 The Fisheries Department is described on page 27. It has surveyed little of the Protectorate waters except by Danish seine netting. The results have been exceptionally poor owing to the rough nature of the bottom. Plans for extensive and intensive work in the Protectorates have been delayed because of schemes in the Colony. A certain amount of work has been done in Western Protectorate waters from Perim to beyond Shuqra but only one area showed signs of promise with Danish seine nets: half a ton of *Lethrinus* spp. was the best single individual haul. The fishermen from Aden Colony range into the Western Protectorate and on three nights at the end of the Shamal of 1952, with assistance from the Fisheries Department vessel, secured 14½ tons of *Scomberomerus* spp. from the west of Aden. These co-operative efforts will be resumed in the Shamal of 1953.

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Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

General

The Aden Protectorate is divided administratively into two parts, Eastern and Western, with a British Agent for each at Mukalla and Aden respectively. Education, which is under the immediate general guidance of the British Agents, has thus two distinct divisions. The Aden Colony Department of Education gives advice and assistance and co-ordinates, so far as is possible, educational development throughout the whole territory. A full-time European Education Officer is responsible for this, working under the Director of Education and in consultation with the British Agents. His activities have for some years been devoted mainly to the more backward Western Protectorate. 631
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The general policy is to build up self-supporting State departments of education, which may control a system of full primary schools of equal standard to those in the Colony. Post-primary education is more directly a concern of Government and the aim is to establish intermediate schools at suitable points in the Protectorate. It is intended that these schools should in most cases serve more than one State and that the States should contribute to their upkeep. Full secondary education is not at present envisaged for the Protectorate, but the intermediate schools will prepare boys for entry to Aden College and the Technical College in the Colony.

Government co-ordinates the courses and syllabus of these schools but, although this has been effected for most of the primary schools, a certain amount of diversity still exists in the intermediate schools. The ages for entry and leaving are in the theory the same as for Colony schools but there is no registration of births and ages are known only approximately.

Expenditure on Education

The Colony Government does not make any contribution towards education in the Protectorate; all expenditure over and above what the States can afford is borne by Her Majesty's Government. 652
[48]

Expenditure on education for the year 1951-52 was in the region of £51,000, divided between the Eastern and Western Protectorate thus:

	West	East	Total
	£	£	£
Expenditure by States	6,781	25,188	31,969
Expenditure by Her Majesty's Government	5,432	4,767	10,199
Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds	1,094	7,122	8,216
	<u>£13,307</u>	<u>£37,077</u>	<u>£50,384</u>

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ADEN PROTECTORATE

652 Details are not available as to how much State expenditure was non-recurrent, but the proportion for the year was small. None of the expenditure by Her Majesty's Government was of a non-recurrent nature and all but £1,867 from C.D. & W. Funds was.

Number of Schools

871 The number of schools under Government control or supervision is 75 primary boys' schools, four primary girls' schools and four intermediate boys' schools.

The number of pupils enrolled at 31st March, 1952, was as follows :

Primary boys' schools	5,139 pupils with 222 teachers.
Primary girls' schools	269 pupils with 15 teachers.
Intermediate boys' schools	408 pupils with 16 teachers.

In addition there are a number of privately controlled schools which do not follow the Government syllabus, and usually have a religious bias.

Studies Abroad

There were 39 students studying abroad during 1952. Two were at university colleges, one taking a pedagogics course at University College, Exeter, the other an arts course at Gordon College, Khartoum ; both these students are at present in the teaching profession. The remainder were either at Bakht er Rudha Institute of Education in the Sudan, or at secondary schools in the Sudan and elsewhere, and were distributed as follows :

Sudan	.	.	18
Egypt	.	.	10
Syria	.	.	5
Iraq	.	.	4

658 Eleven of these students were paid for by Colonial Development and
741 Welfare grants for teacher-training ; the remainder were financed by State or charitable funds.

Teachers and Teacher-Training

875 Apart from training abroad mentioned in the previous paragraph there were two centres at home. In 1951 the Aden Protectorate College for the sons of Chiefs trained six teachers in a one-year course for teaching at the primary level. At Gheil ba Wazir in the Eastern Protectorate there were three students training as teachers at the intermediate level. In addition all Western Protectorate teachers were brought in for the annual refresher course of a fortnight's duration in the Colony.

The teaching profession is in constant danger of wastage, both in the East and in the West, though for different reasons. In the East the Quaiti State offers pensionable employment, but the general conditions of service are lower than in Aden or the Western Protectorate. In the West the nearer proximity of Aden Colony and the possibility of more lucrative employment there is an ever-present danger, but more serious still is the fact that no State in the West can

SOCIAL SERVICES

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yet afford to offer pensionable service. Conditions of employment 875
for a qualified teacher are therefore inferior to those obtainable, even
in teaching, in the Colony.

Principal Events

The greatest change in the period under review was the closing down 873
in March, 1952, of the Aden Protectorate College for the sons of
Chiefs, a boarding school of primary standard which has been running
for 17 years in the Colony. The College served a useful purpose and
gained a high reputation in its time but was too small to be run
economically. It has now been superseded by the primary schools
in the various districts of the Western Protectorate.

Work on an intermediate boarding school at Zinjibar in the Western
Protectorate began about the same time. The new intermediate
school, which will take another three years to complete, forms a vital
link between the primary schools and the Aden and Technical Colleges.

HEALTH

General

Protectorate health statistics are not yet available, though in places 165
such as Tarim recent local studies show an infantile mortality rate of
439 per 1,000 live births, a rate rather greater than those previously
reported for Mukalla and parts of the Western Protectorate.

Diseases

Important causes of sickness in the population are malaria, the 164
dysenteries, ulcers, trachoma and conjunctivitis. Less obtrusive are
pulmonary tuberculosis, bilharzia of both urinary and intestinal types,
guineaworm (in patchy distribution), leprosy, dermal leishmaniasis
and the common venereal diseases with, in places, what appears to be
either yaws or bejel. In areas where night-soil is used as manure for
salad vegetables round-worm infection is common. Where, as in the
Hadhramaut towns, rigid purdah still obtains, ostemalacia, obstructed 291
labour and puerperal fever are of relatively frequent occurrence.
Through failure of the capricious rainfall or floods in the winter
months, famine and its associated subnutrition are an ever present
threat. In certain Western States the consumption of 'qat' (*Catha
edulis*) is a cause of subnutrition and affections of the digestive tract.

Important causes of death in both young and adults are malaria and
the dysenteries, and in adults pulmonary tuberculosis.

Prevention and treatment are provided by mobile health units, 743
static health units (previously called dispensaries) and hospitals. 744
Prevention is furthered by lectures, demonstrations and film shows to
teachers and local administrators, and by emphasis in the training of
subordinate technical staff on the preventive aspects of medicine,
more particularly cleanliness, insect control, balanced feeding and the
values of local foodstuffs. A series of propaganda leaflets has been
planned and the first one—on malaria—issued to the public. An
effort is being made among communities remote from hospitals and
health units to market at controlled prices insecticides, malarial
remedies and sulphamegalline in small containers
with instructions in Arabic.

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ADEN PROTECTORATE

000 remedies and sulphamezathine in small containers with instructions in Arabic.

Organisation and Policy

647 The health administration has a triple aspect : (a) co-ordination
743 and standardisation in the interests of efficiency, (b) direction of
759 activities financed by Her Majesty's Government, that is health work among States with as yet no health services of their own, and (c) advice and practical help to administrations with health services and doctors in their own employment.

There is a Health Adviser, with headquarters in Mukalla (Eastern Protectorate) and a sub-headquarters in the West at Sheikh Othman, and two Protectorate Medical Officers, one for the East and one for the West. The Protectorate Medical Officer and a nursing sister-midwife have been lent by the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital and are paid for by Her Majesty's Government.

In the West the Fadhli and Lower Yafa'i States have a joint health service under the control of a Health Board on which is represented the Abyan Board (the local agricultural development body), which contributes to the health service budget and is building a base hospital associated with a health service training centre for the Western Protectorate. The health service has a Senior Medical Officer in executive charge. Lahej State has a hospital half built and has budgetted for a doctor in the near future.

In the East the Qu'aiti health service has a Senior Medical Officer based on Mukalla Hospital and responsible for the Southern Qu'aiti District, and one woman doctor based on the newly built Shibam Hospital in the Wadi Hadhramaut and responsible for the Northern Qu'aiti District. The Kathiri health service has a Senior Medical Officer based on Sai'un in the Wadi Hadhramaut. The Wahidi health service came into being in 1952 and has an embryo hospital building. The Qu'aiti and Kathiri States have State Health Boards. Good progress is being made with the provision of accommodation, staff and equipment at Mukalla Hospital, which is to be a health service training centre and base hospital for the Eastern Protectorate.

Each hospital has a system of administratively dependent health units staffed by literate personnel who are being increasingly trained in preventive and therapeutic skills. The Keith Falconer Hospital of the Church of Scotland Mission at Sheikh Othman continues for the present, as it has been for the past 25 years, as the administrative and training base for most of these health units in the Western Protectorate. It is the intention to transfer these functions gradually to the local administrations. Mobile health units are based on Sheikh Othman in the West and Mukalla in the East.

Work by Voluntary Bodies

743 Church of Scotland and Danish Mission sisters and midwives have
741 established clinics at Dathina, Abyan, and Beihan. The Aden Society for the Blind late in 1952 carried out a small but valuable survey and treatment campaign in the Western Protectorate.

SOCIAL SERVICES

73

Staff Institutions and Development

Health Service staff, expenditure on health, and the number of hospitals and health units are shown in the appendix to this chapter. 000

Preventive measures are being more widely used. Prominence in malaria control is given to residual spraying of habitations with water dispersible BHC and, in prevention of bowel infections, to waste matter disposal and rebuilding of privies. Propaganda is also being increasingly used. 744

Research has been limited to finding out certain local food values and the distribution of certain vectors of disease. *Bulinus* and *Planorbis* foci are being searched for and plotted. Important mosquito species are *A. gambiae* on the littoral and *A. sergenti* in the highlands. *Aedes aegypti* is found widely distributed.

HOUSING

No greater contrast could be imagined than exists in the houses of the Aden Protectorate. 342

The most elementary are the goat-hair tents of the nomadic people, and the even more primitive shelters of some shepherds, consisting only of a mat hung on poles, or spread over a branch of a bush.

The simplest form of house for the settled population, or those who stay for some period in a place to work at harvest time, is a kind of inverted nest of brushwood, with a little matting incorporated in places. This provides privacy and shelter from the sun, though not of course from rain if it falls, or from the all-pervading dust storms.

The most common type of permanent house is built of mud-brick in the plains and rough stones bound with mud in the hill districts, and more rarely of squared stones. Rooms are generally small (long timber being very scarce) and dark, affording a relief from the glare outside; ventilation is usually adequate and the thick walls provide insulation against the heat. Roofs are universally flat, and used for the recreation of the women who keep purdah, and for sleeping in the summer.

The farmhouse of the tribesmen is little removed from its earlier function of a fort, and even in large towns it is unusual for the ground floor (often used as a stable) to have more than loop-holes, windows being reserved for the upper storeys. But the upper part of a house is frequently decorated with whitewash, and in some cases most intricate and delicate patterns are created in plaster-work and white-wash, occasionally touched with blue or other colours. Sanitation is primitive.

The cities of the Hadhramaut have tall mud-brick buildings; nearly every house in Shibam is from five to seven storeys high; and the wealthy Seyyids and Sultans live in veritable palaces which are remarkable not only for their size and cost but for their taste and beauty.

Appendix : Aden Protectorate Health Service

STAFF

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Category	Her Majesty's Government	Fadhli & Lower Yafa'i	Qu'aiti	Kathiri	Wahidi	Non-Government	Totals
Doctors	3	1	4	1	—	1	10
Nursing Sisters and Midwives	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Technical Assistants (Hospital, pharmacy, laboratory, etc.)	2	—	10	—	—	—	12
Health Assistants	29	8	19	8	4	—	68
Senior Health Inspectors	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Health Inspectors and Overseers	—	1	9	2	—	—	12
Head Sick Attendants	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Sick Attendants	—	—	15	3	—	—	18
Health Technicians (trained sprayers)	—	6	6	—	—	—	12
Ancillary Staff (clerk, driver, etc.)	9	4	4	1	—	—	18

N.B.—Sanitation labour, such as sweepers, is not included.

EXPENDITURE

652

Service	1951-52		1952-53	
	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent
Her Majesty's Government†	£ 4,250	£ 11,573	£ 5,340	£ 15,114
Fadhli-Lower Yafa'i Health Service	3,600	9,331	1,100†	14,403
Lahej State	—	not known	300	1,185
Amiri State	—	60	—	150
Shaib State*	—	140	300	—
Audhali State*	—	not known	250	50
Dathina State*	—	—	50	200
Beihan State	—	—	—	300
Upper Aulaqi State	—	—	—	5
Qu'aiti State	262	11,405	1,987	14,261
Kathiri State	—	2,424	300	2,582
Wahidi States*	—	14	360	280
TOTAL	8,112	34,947	9,987	48,530

* These figures are approximate.

† In addition the Abyan Board is building a hospital at Makhzan for £20,000 as a free service to the joint State Health Service.

‡ Estimates. Actual total expenditure by H.M.G. amounted to £14,036 in 1951-52 and £16,110 in 1952-53.

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JUSTICE, PRISONS AND SECURITY FORCES

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HOSPITALS AND HEALTH UNITS

Place	Hospitals (Beds)		Health Units		Total Beds
	Built	Building	Built	Building	
Less developed areas in Western Protectorate	—	1 (30)	15	—	30
Fadhli-Lower Yafa'i States	—	1 (30) Labej Makhzan	5	2	30
Qu'aiti State	2	—	18	—	80
	Mukalla (50) Shibam (30)	—	8	—	10
Kathiri State	1 (10) Sai'un	—	3 (rented houses)	—	30
Wahidi States	—	1 (30) Meifa'ah	3	—	10
Non-Government	1 (10) Tarim	—	2	—	10
TOTALS	4	3	51	2	190

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Chapter 8 : Justice, Prisons and Security Forces

JUSTICE

The Law Courts in the Protectorate are of two kinds (a) Sharia Courts, ⁶⁹² which administer the Sharia or Quranic Law and (b) Common Law Courts, which handle all cases outside the jurisdiction of the Sharia Courts.

PRISONS

There is no recognised prison service in the Western Protectorate. ⁶⁹⁷ Chiefs of States have their own state prisons, which are supervised by the political staff in controlled areas.

In the Eastern Protectorate, prison services are maintained by the Qu'aiti, Kathiri and Wahidi States.

SECURITY FORCES

Western Protectorate

Government Guards

This is the main security force. It is maintained by Her Majesty's ⁷⁰¹ Government and its present establishment is as follows :

British Officers	Arab Officers	N.C.O.s	Guards	W/T Staff	M/T Staff	Tradesmen etc.	Total
5	14	67	371	25	17	42	541

Detachments were maintained in five tribal districts throughout 1951—Dhala, Beihan, Dathina, Lower Aulaqi Sultanate, and Abyan—in support of the security forces employed by local administrations and, in addition, new posts were opened in the Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdome

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ADEN PROTECTORATE

701 at the request of the Sheikh. Before entering this Sheikhdom in September, 1951, a force of two British officers and 80 Arab other ranks, assisted by local tribesmen, constructed a road suitable for motor transport which facilitated their entry into the country. Five posts were later established one of which was in the Khalifi tribal area.

Routine duties such as escorting Government officials visiting the Protectorate and operating against hostile tribesmen in support of local administrations were performed throughout the period.

Apart from a superficial wound received by an n.c.o. in a skirmish with hostile tribesmen in the Lower Aulaqi Sultanate, no casualties were suffered during the two years.

A wireless telegraphy communications system was maintained with 13 stations established in the Western Protectorate.

702 Training was given in foot and rifle drill, and musketry courses for rifle and light machine gun were held as circumstances permitted.

Recruitment was satisfactory during the period and the force was kept up to full strength.

Tribal Guards

701 Further progress has been made in re-arming and training Tribal Forces. Contributions from the States towards the cost of their maintenance have been increased and five forces are now entirely supported by local revenue, one is partially dependent and the rest are wholly dependent on grants from Her Majesty's Government. The authorised strength of the Forces is as follows :

Lahej Trained Forces (Abdali)*	196
Fadhli Tribal Guards*	120
Lower Yafa'i Tribal Guards*	70
Lower Aulaqi Tribal Guards	40
Haushabi Tribal Guards	29
Amiri Tribal Guards	75
Dathina Tribal Guards*	46
Beiham Tribal Guards	70
Audhali Tribal Guards*	53
Mafahi Tribal Guards	25
Shaib Tribal Guards	30
Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom	30

* Entirely supported by the State.

Eastern Protectorate

Two security forces are maintained :

Unit	Establishment	Function
Hadhrami Beduin Legion (paid by Her Majesty's Government)	11 Officers 355 other ranks	Maintenance of security throughout Protectorate, manning of frontier posts, political liaison with Beduin.

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND PUBLIC WORKS

77

Mukalla Regular Army 17 Officers Security in the Qu'aiti 701
(paid by Qu'aiti State) 332 other ranks State.

In addition there are the following police forces.

625

State	Force	Establishment	Notes
Qu'aiti	Mukalla Police	101	Paid by Qu'aiti State.
	Qu'aiti Armed Constabulary	530	Paid by Qu'aiti State for rural districts.
Kathiri	Civil Police	25	For towns of Sai'un, Tarim and Hautaf Ahmed bin Zain. Paid by Kathiri State.
	Kathiri Armed Constabulary	112	For rural districts. 18 paid by Kathiri State, balance by Her Majesty's Government.
Wahidi	Wahidi Tribal Guards	232	These carry out police duties, in addition to garrison and security roles. 93 paid by Wahidi States, remainder by Her Majesty's Government.

Chapter 9: Public Utilities and Public Works

WESTERN PROTECTORATE

There are small electric power plants run by the Lahej Sultanate for a few domestic consumers and by the Abyan Board for its own domestic and workshop requirements. 365 653

There are no gas installations or public water supplies other than the irrigation projects described in Chapter 6.

There are organised Public Works Departments in the Lahej and Fadhli States which are mainly occupied in the maintenance and construction of public buildings and roads.

EASTERN PROTECTORATE

There is a small power-house in Mukalla publicly administered and owned. The voltage is 240 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles, A.C., driven by three engines with a capacity of 49, 110 and 220 B.H.P. respectively. The total number of consumers is 700 and the annual output is 114,268 units.

Public Works Departments exist in the Qu'aiti and Kathiri States. 653

653 Their chief function is the construction and maintenance of state buildings and roads throughout the territories. In the main towns in the Qu'aiti State the department is responsible for the upkeep of the conduits bringing in water from springs outside. All air landing grounds, except Riyan, are maintained by the Public Works Department of the two States.

Chapter 10 : Communications

WESTERN PROTECTORATE

494 Increasing use is being made of motor vehicles. These are for the most part driven along sandy beaches, dry river beds or across open desert, but in some places tracks have been improved and in a few cases new roads cut through difficult country. Nearly all roads are extremely rough and surfaces are rarely repaired.

The following routes are open for motor traffic :

	Miles
Sheikh Othman to Lahej	16
" " " Tor al Bahar	64
" " " Muscimir	61
" " " Dhala	88
Aden to Zinjibar	40
Zinjibar to Ja'ar	6
" " Al Husn	16
" " Dirjaj	17
" " Sheikh Abdulla	6
" " Shuqra	30
Shuqra to Am Surra	30
" " Lodar	50
" " Mudia	68
" " Am Quleita	78
" " Mahfid	145
" " Habban (Eastern Protectorate)	195
" " Said	196
" " Nisab	253
" " Beihan al Qasab	373
" " Ahwar	76
" " Irqa (Eastern Protectorate)	124

509 A regular air service by Aden Airways is maintained between Aden and Mukairas. Other landing grounds, which are used only by the **712** Royal Air Force, are situated at Shuqra, Ahwar, Lodar, Dhala, Beihan, Qoban (Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom) and Sah (Upper Aulaqi Sultanate).

492 Where no motors can yet penetrate, the traffic of the country is carried on camel caravans which still travel to Aden in large numbers ; in the more mountainous districts small donkeys are employed for both passengers and goods.

205 There are no post offices in the Western Protectorate.

COMMUNICATIONS

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EASTERN PROTECTORATE

The following roads exist :

	Miles	
Mukalla to Sai'un (East Road)	180	491
" " Sai'un (West Road)	200	494
" " Western Protectorate boundary	140	509
" " Museina'a (near Mahra border)	80	205
Various branch roads	200	206
	800 miles	(partly on the beach)

No licensing system has yet been introduced into the Eastern Protectorate States. The number of vehicles on the roads, including Residency and State owned, is approximately 170.

The main airport is at Riyan which is an R.A.F. station. Landing grounds exist at Qatn, Ghuraf, Gheil bin Yumein, Al Abr, and Asakir.

Aden Airways run a twice weekly service from Aden to Riyan with extensions to Qatn and Ghuraf in alternate weeks. The Ghuraf strip is also frequently used for private charter flights.

There are two post offices in the Eastern Protectorate, at one of which money order business is transacted. There are also 21 postal agencies.

Cable and Wireless Ltd. operate a telegraph service at Mukalla and Sai'un.

PART VI

Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

GEOGRAPHY

131/648 The Aden Protectorate which can be more conveniently described administratively and geographically by dividing it into two areas, the Western and Eastern, has a total superficial area of about 112,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the western boundary of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, on the north and west by the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter) and the Kingdom of the Yemen (whose southern boundary was temporarily established by Article III of the Treaty of Sana'a of 11th February, 1934, by which His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Yemen agreed to maintain the *status quo* as on the date of the signature of the treaty), and on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The Aden Protectorate seaboard starts at Husn Murad (opposite Perim) on the west, and runs for 740 miles eastwards to Ras Dhurbat Ali, where it meets the frontier of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

133 The Western Protectorate is divided into the littoral belt which varies between four and 40 miles in depth ; the maritime ranges about 1,000—2,000 feet above sea-level ; the intramontane plains over 3,000 feet high ; and the highland plateau which ranges from 5,000 to 8,000 feet high and falls away into the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter) with a mean altitude of 2,500 feet. The country between the littoral belt and the intramontane plains and the plateau is a tangle of mountains, ravines and valleys. Some of the valleys are very fertile. The plateau itself is broken up by numerous hills and mountains and is intersected with several deep valleys.

361 The greater part of the Eastern Protectorate consists of desert and barren mountains intersected by wadis, some of which are fertile and cultivated. There are a number of comparatively large towns, notably Mukalla, the capital of the Qu'aiti State and principal seaport, and Sai'un, the capital of the Kathiri State.

CLIMATE

132 The maritime plains are damp and hot in the summer, and are subject to sandstorms and high winds. In the winter (October to the end of March) it is cool and sometimes cold at night and much less damp.

In the mountains, which vary in height between 1,500 and 8,000 feet, it is drier and cooler during the day and night ; at above 4,500 feet it can be very cold.

In the Wadi Hadramaut and the intervening tableland or "Jof", extremes of both heat and cold are encountered. The heat, in contrast to that of the coast, is dry, but more intense. The rainfall is small.

HISTORY

81

There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills ; here cultivation is chiefly dependent on irrigation from water channels and courses. In the highlands well irrigation is common and there is heavier rainfall, which is led down ravines and defiles into terraced fields.

Chapter 2 : History

For a time in the eighteenth century, the Western Protectorate formed part of the domain of the Imam of Sana'a in the Yemen and several of the rulers of the tribal districts were the Imam's "wakils" or governors until his power declined and they declared their independence.

After the occupation of Aden by the British in 1839, some of the neighbouring chiefs entered into protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. Others followed suit as time went on, the last to do so being the Audhali Sultan in 1914.

In July, 1915, during the first World War, the Turks, who had conquered the Yemen in the course of the previous century, occupied the Abdali, Haushabi and Amiri districts of the Protectorate until the Armistice of 1918.

In 1934 a Treaty of Friendship was signed between His Majesty's Government and the Kingdom of Yemen. There was an Exchange of Notes in 1950 when it was agreed to establish reciprocal diplomatic missions and to set up a Frontier Commission.

In 1944 and 1945 five Western Aden Protectorate Chiefs (the Fadhli, the Lower Aulaqi and the Lower Yafa'i Sultans, the Sharif of Beihan and the Amir of Dhala) entered into closer relations with His Majesty's Government by new treaties in which they agreed, *inter alia*, to abide by the advice of the Governor of Aden in the improvement of their administrations. Similar treaties were signed by the Upper Aulaqi Sheikh and the Audhali Sultan in 1952. In 1952 the newly elected Sultan of Lahej accepted a Political Officer as adviser and signed an advisory treaty.

The most important aspect of recent history in the Eastern Protectorate has been the decline of the traditional power of the Kathiri Sultans and the rise of the Qu'aiti—a new Yafa'i dynasty which gained power and wealth from military and other services rendered by its members abroad to the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Qu'aiti rulers first entered into a treaty with Her Majesty's Government in 1882. This was strengthened in 1888 by the conclusion of a Protectorate treaty in the common form of the treaties with other Protectorate chiefs. In 1918 the Kathiri Sultan made an agreement with the Qu'aiti Sultan acknowledging this treaty as binding on them also. In 1937 and 1939 respectively the Qu'aiti and Kathiri Sultans signed treaties undertaking to accept the advice of a British Resident Adviser in all matters except those concerning Mohammedan religion and custom. The Wahidi Sultan of Belhaf signed an Advisory Treaty in 1949.

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ADEN PROTECTORATE

642 The island of Socotra was occupied by the East India Company in 1834 and came under British protection together with the neighbouring Abdulkari and Brothers Islands when the treaty with the Mahra Sultan of Qishn and Socotra was concluded in 1866.

Chapter 3 : Administration

63 Western Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting of the State of Shihr and Mukalla, and the Kathiri State of Sai'un), 642 the Mahra Sultanate of the Qishn and Socotra, the Wahidi Sultanates 643 of Belhaf and Bir 'Ali and the Sheikhdoms of 'Irqa and Haura, all of which have been for many years in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla, is the premier chief in the Eastern Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. A British Agent is stationed at Mukalla who advises the Rulers of the Eastern Protectorate on matters of administration.

619 The interests of the Western Protectorate are looked after similarly by a small cadre of British Political Officers and Arab assistant political officers under a British Agent, whose headquarters are in Aden. The political staff who are posted to administrative districts inland advise the local rulers on the administration of their areas, since Her Majesty's 622 Government does not administer the Protectorate directly. The tribes 701 nominate their own chiefs, who have subsequently to be recognised by the Governor of Aden. Not all the chiefs have complete control over their subjects, but since 1943 the authority of some of them has been 625 greatly increased by the introduction of simple administrative machinery. For internal security some of the chiefs have Tribal Guards mainly (paid for by Her Majesty's Government as a temporary measure) under the joint control of the British Agent and the chief. In 1937 the Aden Government raised a force known as the Government Guards for police duties in the Western Aden Protectorate ; they are stationed inland at fixed posts and are paid for and controlled entirely by Government.

631 The Protectorate consists of the following states :

WESTERN PROTECTORATE

- 643 'ABDALI : His Highness Sultan Fadhl bin 'Abdul Karim Fadhl, Sultan of Lahej until April, 1952, and thereafter His Highness Sultan 'Ali bin 'Abdul Karim, the premier chief of the Western Protectorate.
Capital : Lahej.
- 'AMIRI : Amir Nasir bin Shaif, C.M.G. Capital : Dhala.
- FADHLI : Sultan 'Abdullah bin 'Uthman. Capital : Shuqra.
- LOWER YAFAT : Sultan 'Aidrus bin Muhsin. Capital : Al Qara.
- HAUSHABI : Sultan Muhammad bin Sarur. Capital : Museimir.
- UPPER YAFAT : Sultan Muhammad bin Salih. Capital : Mahjaba.

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WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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MAUSATTA	: Sheikh Ahmad Bubakr 'Ali 'Askar and Sheikh Hussein Salih Muhsin 'Askar. Capital: Al Qudma.	631 361
DHUBI	: Sheikh 'Abdulrahman bin Salih (under age). Regent: Sheikh Salih Salim. Capital: Dhi Sura.	
MAFLAHI	: Sheikh Qasim 'Abdulrahman. Capital: Al Juba.	
HADRAMI	: Sheikh Muhammad Muhsin Ghalib. Capital: Al Shibr.	
SHAIB	: Vacant. Capital: Awabil.	
QUTEIBI	: Sheikh Hasan 'Ali. Capital: Al Thumeir.	
'ALAWI	: Sheikh Salih Sayid. Capital: Al Qash'a.	
'AQRABI	: Sheikh Muhammad Fadhl Ba 'Abdulla. Capital: Bir Ahmad.	
'AUDHALI	: Sultan Salih bin Hussein. Capital: Lodar.	
UPPER 'AULAQI	: Sultan 'Awadh bin Salih bin 'Abdullah. Capital: Nisab. Sheikh Muhsin bin Farid. Capital: Al Said.	
LOWER 'AULAQI	: Sultan Nasir bin 'Aidrus bin Ali bin 'Abdullah (under age). Regent: Sultan Ahmed (Sheikh) bin Ali. Capital: Ahwar.	
BEIHAN	: Amir Salih bin Hussein. Capital: Beihan Qasb.	

EASTERN PROTECTORATE

QU'AITI	: His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib 'Al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla. Capital: Mukalla.	631 643
KATHIRI	: Sultan Hussein bin 'Ali bin Mansur Al Kathiri. Capital: Sai'un.	361
MAHRA (Qishn and Socotra)	: Successor to Sultan 'Ahmed bin 'Abdulla bin 'Isa bin 'Afrar not yet elected. Capital: Hadibu (Socotra).	
BALIAF	: Sultan Nasir bin 'Abdullah Al Wahidi. Capital: Azzan.	
BIR 'ALI	: Sultan 'Alawi bin Muhsin Al Wahidi. Capital: Bir 'Ali.	

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

These vary considerably from place to place, but the tendency of late has been towards standardisation. Generally speaking, liquids are weighed and grain is measured. The measures of weights most used are the pound, the frasila = 28 lb. and the khandi = 24 frasilas. The keila, a cubic measure for grain, varies from place to place, but the one mostly used is equivalent to about 50 lb. of grain. The qadah = 200 lb. and the qasa = 2½ lb. are also in use. Linear measurement is mostly in qamas, one equalling 5 feet 6 inches approximately, or else the dra = 1½ feet approximately.

Areas are generally quoted in dhund or fadan, which is equivalent to the area ploughable by a yoke of oxen in a working day of about eight hours. It is roughly an acre or 4,840 square yards.

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APPENDIX 1

THE ABYAN SCHEME

Purpose

- 2421 (a) To utilise all surface flow and suitable underground supplies of water in order to develop and maintain irrigation farming in the Abyan district.
- (b) To organise and develop the production of food crops and cash crops, and to assist in their marketing.
- (c) To increase the wealth and prosperity of the people and the Governments of the local States and of the Protectorate.

Background

The Abyan district is one of ancient development for irrigation farming. Centuries of insecurity made the area derelict, until the settlement of a feud and the entry of H.M. Government to maintain law and order.

654 From 1941 to 1943 efforts were made to restore, by traditional methods, irrigation of the southern part of the district. In 1943 Government entered the derelict areas of the southern and central sections and a four-year development plan was started to restore and maintain irrigation systems on traditional lines. Control was in the hands of the Department of Agriculture ; funds were provided by the [65] Colony of Aden as part of the increased food production campaign ; irrigation charges of one-quarter share of the crop were levied.

2421 In 1947 the Abyan Board was formed by an administrative order of the Governor of Aden. The Board was accepted by the two States whose territories were covered by the schemes. In December, 1948, a loan of £20,000 was approved from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. In August, 1948, a further £250,000 was approved. With these funds the Board embarked on the initial stages of its plan of development.

Organisation

Development was on a partnership basis between :

- (a) Landowners (the States, private individuals or trusts) who provide land ;
- (b) owner occupiers and tenant farmers who provide the working animals, implements, general farming capital, and the labour for crop production ; and
- (c) the Board, a development authority, which undertakes the construction of irrigation works, maintains the irrigation system, and regulates the distribution of irrigation water. The Board also maintains special control over the cotton crop which is sold to the Board at agreed prices, processed in the Board's ginneries, and sold to the Raw Cotton Commission.

243 Up to 1949-50 agricultural production was primarily concerned with the cultivation of sorghum and sesame. Trials with long-staple

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APPENDIX I

cotton, introduced in 1946, proved successful and this crop has now been chosen as the main crop for the area. *Trials with long staple*

Payment for irrigation services has always been based on a crop share of 25 per cent payable to the Board. The present crop share and taxation on the crop, as laid down in an agreement dated 1st April, 1950, is as follows :

PARTY	LIVE LAND (Land developed and cultivated for 5 years)	DEAD LAND (New land opened for cultivation)
	%	%
State (Taxation)	5	10
Landlord	20	15
Tenant	50	50
Board	25	25

To secure rapid development, traditional methods have been used while the land has been surveyed and existing canal systems aligned and new canals of improved design have been constructed. Diversion is still by traditional methods but regulators have been constructed in the upper part of the district.

Land and Water Rights

The Board does not own or control any land except building sites and experimental areas loaned from the local States and, in one case, rented from a landowner.

The Board controls the diversion and distribution of all flood water in the district. In the winter season the Board purchases the permanent flow of the Bana River from the Lower Yafai Sultan and his relatives and distributes this supply through the canal system to farmers who pay the customary crop share to the Board.

Tribal boundaries and settlements of title to the area have been ill defined in the past years of insecurity, but in 1951 final decisions were taken regarding tribal boundaries.

Survey

Since 1948 an area of 100,000 acres has been contour surveyed to a one metre interval. Geophysical surveys, the first as a reconnaissance and the second in fairly detailed form, have been made.

Irrigation Development

Development is in various stages. An area of approximately 50,000 acres of land is now controlled for irrigation farming, mainly on traditional lines. The normal flood flow to the area is expected to be sufficient to crop 30,000 acres yearly. In the 1951 flood a discharge of 224,000,000 cubic metre was observed to reach Abyan in the Bana River and this quantity, if correctly controlled, would have been sufficient for the irrigation of 50,000 acres. In actual fact only 30,000 acres were irrigated. The system is to direct flood water at speed, by diversion weirs made of brushwood and stone, into canals

654 which carry the water to bunded fields where the land is inundated to
 312 approximately one metre in depth. In the lower part of the district
 241 complete diversion of the flood is made by larger earth dams built
 across the river bed. Generally one metre depth of water is sufficient
 to raise the crops of sorghum, sesame and cotton, though summer
 planted crops which have to grow when water is low are given one or
 two supplementary irrigations.

The date of arrival of the floods is uncertain and the pattern of crop
 production may alter considerably according to the date of irrigation.
 For instance, early summer floods will only be used for sorghum
 fodder, grain, melons and sesame. Later summer irrigations are
 particularly required for cotton planting and for the autumn sown
 sorghum crop.

The Farming System

Skilled cultivation is carried on by settlers from many South Arabian
 tribes who have come to the area since the start of the scheme. Bund-
 ing of land, construction of field channels, ploughing and sowing are
 carried out by draught animals, mainly oxen though camels are brought
 in to help occasionally. No fertilisers are used at present; the flood
 brings with it a heavy burden of silt which reaches the land and main-
 tains its fertile state.

The basic problems concern the farming system. One is largely an
 irrigation problem caused by a rapid rise in the water-table which has
 taken place since irrigation was resumed. This rise in the water-table
 has caused an accumulation of salts in the upper layers of the soil,
 and has already made crop production on 2,000 acres practically
 impossible by flood irrigation methods. The other problem is weed
 control. As a gross area of 100,000 acres may be commanded in the
 future, and within this area an annual average of 30,000 acres may be
 cropped, it should be possible to afford long periods of fallow to land
 in order to reduce the dangers which may arise from heavy irrigation;
 but individual ownership of land will greatly complicate such arrange-
 ments.

248 At the present time the cotton variety X.1730A, a derivative of
 243 Sakel, is the main cash crop grown. All other cash crops in the
 246 scheme are common to those of other irrigation tracts of a similar
 type in South Arabia though there are experimental crops, of which
 sugar is one. An important feature of the scheme is the need for a
 large area of sorghum for grain and fodder production. The draught
 animals depend almost entirely on sorghum fodder for their sustenance
 and the main food of the people is sorghum millet. It is expected that
 for some time two-thirds of the area will be maintained under sorghum
 and one-third under cotton.

Mechanical Equipment

406 The Board owns earth-moving machinery powered by diesel-engined
 242 crawler tractors with carry-all scrapers, bulldozers, a ripper and grader
 and two drag-line scrapers. The policy of the Board is to increase the

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mechanical equipment required for irrigation construction and maintenance in order to release work oxen for field operations. Up to the present shortage of equipment, break-downs and delays in obtaining spares have made it necessary to employ large numbers of working cattle on earth-moving and general irrigation works. 406 242

The Board also owns a fleet of twelve diesel-engined crawler tractors for ploughing work. Considerable difficulties have been encountered in maintaining this tractor fleet.

Administration of the Scheme 242

The present composition of the Board is :

British Agent,	
Western Aden Protectorate	Chairman.
Director of Agriculture,	
Aden Protectorate	Managing Director.
Senior Political Officer,	
Southern Area	Director.
Two Representatives,	} Members.
(Fadhli State)	
Two Representatives,	
(Yafa'i State)	
Manager, Abyan Board	Secretary.

The Board is responsible for the construction and maintenance of capital works and of main and minor canals ; the development of new land for irrigation ; the delivery of water to the land ; provision of marketing and credit facilities to farmers, when necessary.

The Board receives one-quarter share of the crops grown. This is now based on a cash payment of Shs.40 per effectively cropped acre for all crops other than cotton. The assessed amount is deducted from the cash payment made for the cotton crop. 242 437

The Board in the 1952-53 season made a cultivation advance of Shs.90 per acre of effectively established, thinned and cleaned cotton.

The Board provides seed-cotton packs and conducts weekly markets at convenient centres throughout the area. The cotton is classified at the markets by an expert cotton classifier. Each pack carries the grower's identification number, the weight as recorded at the sale and the market identification letter. A record is made of quantities sold at each market by growers and cash is paid after deduction of the Board's share. The cotton is ginned and baled in a ginnery equipped and run by the Board. The whole of the graded lint is sold under a long-term contract with the Raw Cotton Commission. The Abyan X.1730A is regarded by buyers as equal to Sudan grown crop of similar type. 242 442 248

Tenants make up and maintain bunds and field channels, cultivate specified crops as the Board directs, pay the crop share due, and deliver crops such as cotton to markets as directed. 242 [47]

Landlords, if owner occupiers, cultivate their own land and follow

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242 conditions as for tenants. If not owner occupiers, they take responsibility for debts incurred by tenants, to whose settlement or eviction they must agree.

Finance

	<i>Sales</i>	<i>Value</i>
	<i>bale of</i>	<i>£</i>
	<i>400 lb.</i>	
1949	100	5,270
1950	1,587	121,450
1951	9,890	867,088
1952	6,300	725,810

The contract with the Raw Cotton Commission extends to the season 1955-56.

Seed was sold to the value of £86,500 in 1951 and £54,870 in 1952.

Expenditure of approximately £20,000 loaned by the Colony Government on the first stage of the scheme in 1943-46 was refunded in part, and the balance handed over in the form of improvements and working capital to the Abyan Board on its formation.

Capital liabilities for loans stood at £278,307 at 30th September, 1952.

At the same date, after disposal of the current season's cotton crop, there were fixed assets worth £324,693. Cash and investment funds were available for the provision of £400,000 to a general development reserve; £180,000 to a revenue stabilisation fund; and £25,000 to a sinking fund.

Social Effects

The Scheme has had great beneficial influence on the general economy of the Aden Protectorate.

728 Peace and security have been extended to an area formerly insecure and the area has been settled by members of many tribes formerly at feud with each other in the Protectorate.

164 The Scheme has also been responsible for the virtual eradication of malaria in the district. This work conducted by the Protectorate Medical Service has been assisted by the Board which has guaranteed to provide a minimum of £26,000 per annum to a joint States' Medical Service; it has also agreed to provide £20,000 for the building of a hospital.

APPENDIX II

Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes

Scheme No.	Administering Authority	Description	Issues from the C.D. & W. Vote for the period 1/4/46 to 31/3/50	Issues for year ending 31/3/51	Issues for year ending 31/3/52	Issues for year ending 31/3/53	Total C.D. & W. Issues
			£	£	£	£	£
D 792 & A	Colony	Working class dwellings . . .	12,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	27,500
D 916	"	Civil Aviation Facilities . . .	19,300	1,000	11,150	24,500	55,950
D 622 & A	Protectorate	Appointment of an Irrigation Engineer . . .	2,850	—	770	200	3,820
D 689 & A	"	Appointment of an Irrigation Surveyor . . .	3,264	1,169	1,532	—	6,325
D 806	"	Education Grant . . .	500	350	300	—	450
D 853 & A	"	Irrigation Improvements . . .	161,550	108,000	—	—	269,550
D 876	"	Hospital Equipment . . .	1,600	—	430	—	2,030
D 958	"	Anti-Malaria Survey . . .	4,100	280	280	—	4,100
D 972 & A	"	Education (Eastern Prot.) . . .	7,450	3,000	4,700	4,800	13,950
D 982	"	Scholarships for Teacher Training . . .	1,000	1,380	—	—	2,380
D 987	"	Education (Western Prot.) . . .	4,150	1,000	600	5,800	11,550
D 1035	"	Road Improvements (Eastern) . . .	5,000	9,650	700	—	15,350
D 1064	"	Road Surveyor (Western) . . .	—	—	300	1,000	1,300
D 1078	"	Geological Survey . . .	7,000	3,000	5,500	—	9,500
D 1251	"	Dispensary, Abyan . . .	—	—	650	—	650

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B:G.L. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52) 1954 M/M Aden M/M/1
Hullman 1954 M/M/2

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APPENDIX II continued

Scheme No.	Administering Authority	Description	Issues from the C.D. & W. Vote for the period 1/4/46 to 31/3/50	Issues for year ending 31/3/51	Issues for year ending 31/3/52	Issues for year ending 31/3/53	Total C.D. & W. Issues
			£	£	£	£	£
D 1373	Protectorate	Construction of Roads	—	3,050	8,650	1,800	13,500
D 1308	"	Nuqra Dam Repairs	—	19,000	5,700	240	24,940
D 1613	"	Survey and Land Settlement Abyan	—	—	3,900	4,250	8,150
TOTAL FOR DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES			230,624	142,619	50,162	47,590	470,995
R 214 & A-C	Colony	Fisheries Research	18,200	1,800	400	150	20,550
R 67 B/C	Protectorate	Mrs. Ingrams Survey	431	450	—	—	881
TOTAL FOR RESEARCH SCHEMES			18,631	2,250	400	150	21,431
GRAND TOTALS			249,255	144,869	50,562	47,740	492,426

Note : Italicised figures show refunds.

A	B	C	D
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Chart of position of sections of end map.

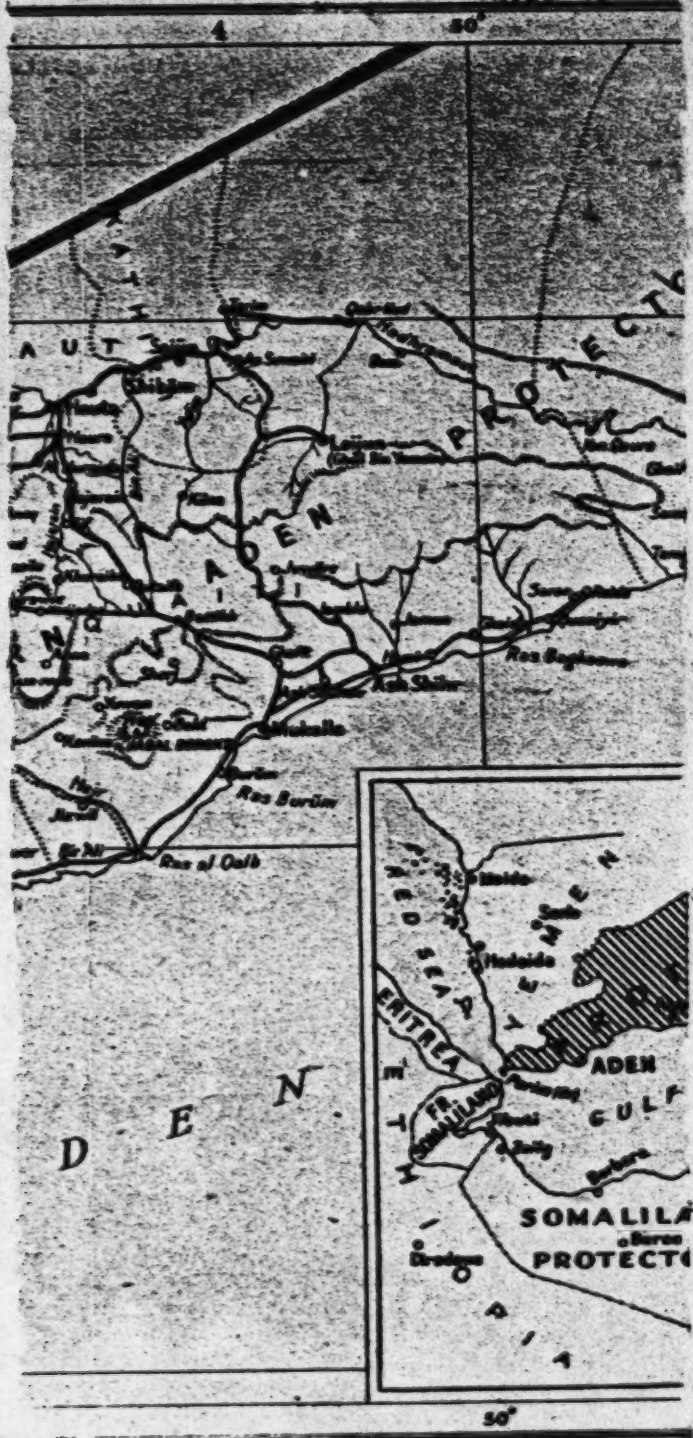


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End Map (B)

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End Map(C)

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End Map (D)